REGISTERED No. 6.—1879

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,226—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 40	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	20	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	12	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	26	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 6 and Re. 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Boxwallahs, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-6 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

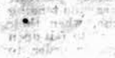
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. KHANDALLA, 3,040 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander G. W. WICKS, on SATURDAY, the 8th June 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Carwar, Narakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, Falae Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

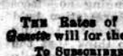
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

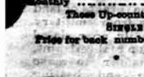


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. W. ALLEN, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. "VIRGORLA" 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. DOUGHERTY, on SATURDAY, the 1st June 1878, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. W. ALLEN, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June 1878, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wine. Without food.
Suez	22	15	4	
Port Said	22	15	4	
Messina	20	14	4	
Naples	20	14	4	
Leghorn	20	14	4	
Genoa	20	14	4	
Marseilles	22	15	4	

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSYRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the HALL LINE will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons. H.P.	From Bombay.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2,500 300	June 29
TRENTHAM HALL	2,100 300	At fortnightly intervals.
SPEKE HALL	2,700 400	
WESTOW HALL	2,700 400	Building.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500

RATES FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.

For Six months, 30 per cent on the Return Fare.

For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passages are also available by this Line to Naples or Genoa, *via* Suez and Alexandria, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company from Alexandria.

Arrangements for Shipment of Baggage, Sovereigns, Circular Notes and Remittances will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

* These Steamers have just been added to the Line and have all the latest improvements. The accommodation is all on deck.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA

VIA SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, TORRES STRAITS.

THE Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, have arranged to despatch a first class passenger steamer once in every 73 days from Batavia for Port Darien, Townsville, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide.

The first steamer will leave Batavia 8th May, and thereafter the sailings will be as follows :—

20th July.
2nd October.
14th December.

Through Cargo and passages can be booked from Calcutta or any other port in India by the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Time occupied on voyage from Calcutta to Batavia, 20 days (about), Batavia to Adelaide 42 days (about), Calcutta to Adelaide 62 days (about).

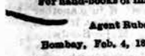
For Freight or passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Managing Agents B. I. S. N. Company, Limited, Calcutta.
or
W. NICOL & Co., Agents, Bombay.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S

(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S)

BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.



NOTICE.—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— PERA	2119	450	G. Hyde	7th June.
(*a*) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	14th do.
— MONGOLIA	3833	500	A. Coleman	21st do.
(*a*) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*a*) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3½ p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 15th May 1878. Superintendent.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	10th June.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	24th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 2 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 18th May 1878. Superintendent.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Pentiman	21st June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 15th May 1878. Superintendent.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. BRANKSOME HALL

WILL sail positively on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE INDIAN SERVICE.

S. S. EUROPA.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL

VIA

KURRACHEE AND NAPLES.

TO sail from here about the 7th and from Kurrachee about the 15th June.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS.

EVERY requisite for the journey can be obtained ready for *Immediate Use* at very *Moderate Cost* from

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE, ASQUITH AND COMPANY, 8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. RYDAL HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

WANTED.

THE GOOLAM BABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED MANAGER and a CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for the above Company's Mills. None need apply except those who have accurated good experience in Managing a Cotton Mill and in working Carding and Spinning Machinery.

Applications, stating terms and enclosing copies of testimonials, will be received by the undersigned up to the evening of SATURDAY, the 8th proximo.

By Order,
JAMSETJEE DOSABHAI, Secretary.

Surat Company's Office, 27th May 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOLUTION OF

DIALYSED IRON,

OF GUARANTEED PURITY AND STRENGTH.

THE most efficient of all the preparations of IRON suitable equally for adults and for infants of the tenderest age.

Phials—12 As. and Re. 1-8.

PREPARED BY

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons ; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
Prize Medal 1873.

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on Receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s

SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SAILING ON THE 4TH JUNE.

THE S. S. ATALANTA, 1,473 Tons, 240 Horse Power. Captain T. W. TILLSON, will be despatched as above, and has still accommodation for a limited number of Second-Class Passengers.

FARES.

From Bombay to Liverpool.....Rs. 300
,, Suez ..... ,, 200

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st June 1878.

NOTICE.

DURING the ABSENCE of our Mr. A. BLASCHECK, Mr. JOSEPH TINTNER has been AUTHORISED to SIGN our FIRM PER PROCURATION.

A. BLASCHECK & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1878.

TO BE LET, from 1st July, a BUNGALOW on the Mount Road, Mazagon, at present occupied by E. VAN DER STRAATEN, Esq. Rent Rs. 70. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately occupied by Colonel CHITTY, and previously by FRANK CHALK, Esq. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. RICHARD MARTIN has no INTEREST in our FIRM. In consequence of the return to Bombay of the Undersigned the POWER OF ATTORNEY given to Mr. MARTIN is CANCELLED.

WM. WATSON,
Sole Partner in the Firm of William Watson & Co.
Bombay, 1st June, 1878.

FOR SALE,

AN ENGLISH-BUILT PARK PHAETON, with a pair of well-matched fast-trotting SILVER GREY ARAB GALLOWAYS, age 5 years. Price moderate. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

The UNDERSIGNED has just received a FRESH SUPPLY of DOUBLE SETS of HARNESSES.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rupees 16,000, being the 107th Monthly Instalment of the FIRST FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest, and the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 107th Monthly Instalment of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT, aggregating Rupees 30,000.

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, June 1, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that by an Indenture, dated 14th November 1877, duly registered in the Office of the Sub-Registrar of Mandvie, all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE (except one large Chandelier and a Marble-top Table which belong to a third party), now lying and being in the bungalow at Tardeo in the occupation of Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee Jehangirjee Jussawalla is mortgaged by the said Cowasjee Jehangirjee Jussawalla with my clients. I therefore give notice that any person or persons advancing money upon the security of the aforesaid property will do so at his, her, or their risk and peril.

BHAISHANKER NANABHAI,
Solicitor for the Mortgagees.

Bombay, 1st June 1878.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in the Form in use in the Public Works Department, Nagpur, will be received up to the 1st July 1878 by the Executive Engineer 1st Division, Chhattisgarh State Railway, at Nagpur, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACT of the MATERIALS required on this Line, that are noted on the accompanying schedule.

2. All useful information as to conditions, &c. may be had on application at the Executive Engineer's Office at Nagpur, where also the requisite Forms may be had at Re. 1 each.

SCHEDULE.

No.	Articles.	Unit.	Remarks.
20,000	Teak Sleepers, 6 feet by 8 inches by 4 inches	Each.	
20,000	Sal or other approved jungle-wood	Each.	

NOTE.—The rate to include stacking as may be directed.

JOHN STEELE,
Executive Engineer, 1st Division, Chhattisgarh Railway.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Cassell's (Illustrated) Practical Dictionary of Mechanics ; by H. Knight, 3 vols	10	0
Fergusson's History of Architecture in all conntries from the earliest times to the present day, 4 vols ; Illustrated	86	0
Taylor's Story of my Life	5	12
Brown's Diseases of the Throat	11	4
Tennyson's Works complete, 12 vols. in a case, Morocco Binding	20	0
Do. do. Cloth Binding	15	0
Kennedy's Arctic Regions	10	0
Palmer's Shareholders' and Directors' Companion	1	12
Milman's History of the Jews	2	4
Harrison's Disorders of the Urinery Organs	4	12
Dun's Veterinary Medicine, New Edn., 1878	8	12
Pack's Sebastopol Trenches	5	8
Price's Practical Political Economy	7	8
Tilt's Uterine Therapeutics, New Edn., 1878	6	12
Oliver's Book of Indian Botany	4	4
,, Vegetable Kingdom, Coloured Plates	15	12
De Brett's Peerage and Baronetage for 1878	9	0
Catafogo's Arabic and English Dictionary, complete	25	0
What he cost her : a Novel; by J. Payn	3	12
Life and Reign of Richard the Third ; by J. Gairdner	6	12
The Life of George Combe, Author of "The Constitution of Man" ; by C. Gibbon, 2 vols	20	0
Govinda Samanta, or the History of a Bengal Raiyat ; by Rev. Lal Behari Day	3	12
Cavalry Regulations. New Edn., 1876	2	8
Three years of the Eastern Question ; by M. MacCall	3	4
Tramways, their Construction and Working ; by D. K. Clark, C.E.	11	4
Culley's Handbook of Practical Telegraphy, New Edn., 1878	10	0
The Gold Mines of Median and the Ruined Medianite Cities ; by R. F. Burton	11	4
Burmah, Past and Present, with personal Reminiscences of the Country ; by Lt. Genl. A. Fytche, 2 vols. Illustrated	19	8
Langdon's application of Electricity to Railway Working	3	4
The Mystery of Matter and other Essays ; by J. A. Picton	3	12
Pius the Ninth ; by J. F. Maguire	3	12
Reade's Martyrdom of Man	4	12
Longfellow's New Poems—Keramos	2	4
Old Point Lace, and how to copy and imitate it ; by D. W. Hawkins	1	12
Clifford's Elements of Dynamics	4	12
Wakefield's Our Life in India	9	8
Blakeley's Dictionary of Commercial Information	3	0
Molesworth and Hurst's Engineer's Pocket Book, both in one, New Edn., 1878	8	0
Poe's Life ; by Gill	4	12
Ganot's Natural Philosophy, New Edn.	4	12
Theobald on Wills	12	8
Whiteford's Law of Charity	3	12
Morris's Godavery Districts	7	8
Roche on Frek in the Transvail	6	12
Low's History of the Indian Navy, 2 vols.	22	8
Lake Dwellings of Switzerland and other parts of Europe ; by Dr. F. Keller, 2 vols	26	4
Taylor's New Work : A Noble Queen, 3 vols	20	0
Manual of Field Artillery Exercise, 1877	2	8
Riding Recollections ; by C. J. Whyte-Melville	7	8
Book of the Play ; by Dutton Cook, 2 vols	15	0
On the Frontier ; Reminiscences of Wild Sports, Personal Adventure, and Strange Scenes ; by J. S. Campion, Illustrated	10	0
Stargazing, Past and Present ; by J. N. Lockyer	13	4
The Troubadours : A History of Provencal Life and Literature in the Middle Ages ; by F. Hueffer	8	0
Resources of Modern Country ; by A. J. Wilson, 2 vols	15	0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET :
Bordeaux ;
An excellent Cup Wine,
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 10.

CLARET :
Petit Medoc ;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 12-8.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-4.

CLARET :
Medoc ;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 15-8.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 9-0.

CLARET :
Chateau Lagrange ;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 21.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET :
Chateau La Rose ;
A fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 26.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET :
Chateau Margaux ;
Rich, old, and very fragrant.
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 31.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 16-8.

These Brands have been known throughout India for many years as of the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)

ALSO AT

CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY

FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET.

NEW SEASON'S TOBACCO.

MR. NEUBERG has much pleasure in announcing arrival of LARGE CONSIGNMENTS of TRICHINOPOLY and DINDIGUL

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

Manufactured of Choicest Tobacco, personally selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which, he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.

The different Brands held in stock are all *specialités*, and Mr. Neuberg is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

SHIRTS ! SHIRTS ! SHIRTS !

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just opened out a choice selection of French Cambrics, Oxford and Zephyr Shirtings, all warranted fast Colours. In this department good workmanship and a perfect fit is guaranteed.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns, with Collars attached, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ..each	6	8	Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts .....each	5	0
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns, with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk .....each	6	8	Badham's Longcloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, made as above.....each	4	0
Badham's best French Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest Patterns, warranted fast Colours..each	5	8	Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain Colours or Fancy Stripes.....each	9	0
Badham's English printed Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest designs .....each	4	0	Wove, or Printed Flannels, plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly shrunk..each	8	8
Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hemstitched and Embroidered.....each	7 8 to 9 8		Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, plain Colours or Neat Fancy Stripes..each	12	8

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application.

A Discount of Ten per Cent. for prompt Cash.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

SHIRTMAKERS, CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

VOLUNTEER PRIZES ON VIEW.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co have on view at their Show Rooms numerous articles suitable for Volunteer Prizes priced from Rs. 18 upwards, a few of which are as follows :—

GOLD.

Gold-mounted Amber Cigar Holders, Gold Watches and Chains, Scarf Pins and Rings, Pencil Cases, Lockets and Charms, Sleeve Links, Studs, &c., &c.

SILVER.

Silver Cigar Cases, Silver Gilt Cigar Cases, Leather Cigar Cases, Silver-bound, Silver Watches and Chains, Cashmere Silver Cups, Goblets, Tankards, &c., English ditto, plain engraved and embossed Army and Navy Cups.

ELECTRO PLATE, &c.

E. P. & Oak Tobacco Boxes, Army and Navy Drinking Cups, Goblets, Tankards and a great variety of Bachelor Breakfast Cruet Frames, Field Glasses and Opera Glasses.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

May 27, 1878. Rampart Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MAZAGON MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on MONDAY, the Tenth day of June 1878, at 3-30 p. m. to consider an offer made by Government dated the ninth day of March last, for purchase of the major portion of the Company's property on certain terms therein mentioned and the correspondence which has subsequently taken place with reference thereto, and to determine whether the said offer of Government should be accepted or rejected, or whether any and what proposal should be made to Government with the object of making a sale of said property to Government upon a different basis as to valuation, and of determining such value by arbitration or otherwise and to pass such Resolutions as may appear necessary with reference thereto.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Bombay, 31st May 1878.

CIRCULAR.

THE attention of all persons interested in the OPIUM TRADE is drawn to the fact, that by Act I. of 1878, which came into force in this Presidency from the 1st April 1878, and by the Rules published under it in the *Government Gazette Extraordinary* of the 30th March 1878, possession of more than ten tolas of opium by any person not being a Licensed Retailer or Medical Practitioner, or not holding a special Permit granted under Rule 5 (*b*) is made illegal, unless the quantity of opium and the place where it is deposited are registered in this office, and noted on the Passport which covers it.

Wholesale Dealers and others who may be in possession of opium contrary to these provisions should furnish the necessary particulars and produce their Passports for endorsation at the Opium Department of the Custom House on or before the 30th June 1878, after which date all opium found unregistered will be held liable to seizure, and the persons concerned to punishment according to law.

Attention is further drawn to the provisions of the Rules forbidding transport of opium within or without the limits of Bombay, except under cover of a Permit, and providing that no such Permits shall be given for opium brought to Bombay for wholesale trade and exportation, except for whole or half chests.

On and after the 1st July 1878 this Rule will be strictly enforced, and Importers will save themselves and others much possible trouble and inconvenience by arranging for the deposit of their importations in the first instances in places which afford all necessary facilities for sampling and testing and storage up to final exportation.

A. C. TREVOR,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, P D.

Bombay, Custom House, 28th May 1878.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SELTZOGENES,

OR

DOMESTIC AERATED WATER APPARATUS,

FOR THE PRODUCTION OF

SODA-WATER, LEMONADE, GINGERADE, &c.

Of the latest and most improved construction, from one solid piece of glass, without joint : preserve Waters prepared in them from all possibility of deterioration by leakage.

	Cash Prices.
SELTZOGENE, six bottle size	Rs. 15 0
SELTZOGENE, ten bottle size	22 0
CHARGES for the Seltzogenes, box of 1 doz. Re. 2-12 and Rs. 3-8	

For making Sparkling Lemonade or Gingerade with the above. *Cash Price.*

SYRUP OF LEMON, } Pint bottle	Rs. 1 0
SYRUP OF GINGER, } Quart bottle	1 8

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.

CHINA TEA.

JUST RECEIVED,

SUPPLIES of Richly Flavoured Oolong CONGOU, guaranteed to be picked from the first growth of the Season 1877-8. Lovers of China Tea will find this parcel a great treat, the quality being far superior to anything hitherto imported into this market, and very rarely procurable in the European markets.

Per 1 lb. packet, Cash Re. 1-12

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

Now Ready,

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

OF BEST ENGLISH

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

Copies may be had on application.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
ARE THE
APPOINTED AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. WINSOR AND NEWTON'S
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

An Illustrated Catalogue of Brushes, Colour Foxes, Drawing Papers, Oil and Water Colours, Pencils, and all Requisites, is now in the Press and will shortly be ready for issue.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GUINNESS'S STOUT,

BOTTLED BY MOLINE & Co.

Quarts	per doz.,	Cash,	Rs. 5 12
Pints	,,	,,	,, 3 12

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)

CARLSBADER SPRUDELSALZ.

THE NATURAL SALT

Obtained by Evaporation and Crystallization of the THERMAL SPRUDEL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.

Per 4 ounce bottle	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 2 12

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

	Cash.	Credit.
CARLSBAD.....quarts per dozen Rs.	12 0	Rs. 13 8
FRIEDRICHSHALLER...pints ,,	6 8	7 8
DITTO.....quarts ,,	10 8	12 0
HUNYADI JANOS..... ,, ,,	13 8	15 0
PULLNA.....pints ,,	9 0	10 0
VICHY..... ,, ,,	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, a mahogany semi-grand pianoforte, by Broadwood and Sons, &c., &c., near the Grant Road Station.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th June, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c , &c., the property of W. E. Gordon, Esq., the same comprises glass and plated ware, handsome dinner and dessert, and tea services, handsome French polished dining-room furniture, such as a large round dining-table, sideboard, mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome French polished richly carved circular, pier and writing-tables, conversation sofas, easy, long, reclining and drawing-room chairs, a mahogany semi-grand square piano by "Broadwood and Sons, Vaillfontaine," teapoys, blackwood camp cots, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, books, plants, &c., &c.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome, blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, a sweet toned mahogany semi-grand piano by Broadwood and Sons, an English built buggy by "Kesterton," a grey Arab horse, a lot of valuable law books

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 1st JUNE 1878.

THE position of European politics is the subject of much less anxiety, now that the meeting of an European Congress is accepted as almost a settled thing. This, at all events, is evidently the view taken in commercial circles at Home judging by the tone of the telegrams, which every day indicate more clearly that war is scarcely regarded now as even a remote possibility. Whether people are not jumping to a conclusion much too rapidly may be open to question; but there can be no doubt as to the tendency, as evidenced by the course of the various markets. Consols yesterday advanced from 97⅛ to 97⅜, at which they are again quoted to-day. French Rentes rose yesterday to 111½, but have to-day receded again the 111. In the London General Produce Markets yesterday the only change was an advance of 6d. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon Coffee, but in Seeds and Wheat great depression appears to prevail. Calcutta Linseed to arrive is quoted 6d. lower, Rapeseed 6d. lower, both on the spot and to arrive; Bombay Linseed and Rapeseed, both 6d. per quarter lower. It is in Wheat, however, that the depression is most marked, Reuter's arrival quotations for Indian qualities showing a decline of 2s. to 2s. 6d. in No. 2 Club, and 5s. per quarter in Red, via Canal. The movement is the more noticeable coming as it does immediately after very poor crop reports from England, and shows therefore all the more strongly how decidedly pacific present ideas are.

Piece Goods in Manchester on Friday were quiet but steady at unchanged prices. From the Liverpool Cotton Market, however, the advices are much more cheerful. Friday's report gave the day's sales at 12,000 bales, the tone at the close as showing a hardening tendency, although unchanged as regards spot prices, while to-day's market is reported active, sales 14,000 bales. Mid. Orleans and G F Oomra being quoted 1 16d. per lb. higher. We have no arrival quotations of to-day's date, but yesterday's gave very full rates, Good Dholleras, with the Good clause, April shipment, Canal, 5¼d., with the F. G. F. clause 5⅝d., G F. Oomras, with the G. F clause, May-June shipment Cape, 5¾d. per lb. These figures show an advance from the lowest point touched this season of something like ⅛d. to ¼d. per lb., or say about 10 to 12 per cent., and although this is a considerable rise there can be little question, assuming that political complications are on the way to a final settlement, that, there is still room for higher prices. The main influences of an adverse character at the moment consist of the strike in Lancashire and the state of the Eastern markets for goods. The former in the ordinary course of things cannot remain long unsettled, and a promising opening of the monsoon would go a long way towards mitigating the latter, and were these out of the way the immediate future of the staple would be strong indeed. A glance at the subjoined figures shows that the visible supply of Cotton for all Europe is less than at the same time last year by 660,000, and than the previous year by 592,000 bales—differences which are too great to be without effect even in the face of a poor demand for goods.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 31st ultimo compares with the two previous years as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Total supply of all kinds.	2,160,000	2,819,510	2,751,833
,, Surats...	340,000	606,200	708,000
For the U. K. only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool.....	866,000	1,154,890	1,050,660
Do. London.....	12,000	49 530	57,620
American Afloat.....	130,000	93,000	116,000
E. Indian ,, ...	81,000	142,000	229,000
Total.....	1,089,000	1,439,420	1,553,280
Price of Mid. Orleans...	6 7-16d.	6 1-16d.	6 3-16d.
,, Fair Dholleras ...	4 15-16d.	5 1-16d.	4¾d.
Difference.....	1½d.	1d.	1 13-16d.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Week's Receipts.....	19,000	9,100	13,500
,, Exports to U. K.....	13 000	20,000	10,000
,, ,, to Continent...	2,000	16,000	11,000
Total Rcts. since 1st Sept	4,152,000	3,878,900	4,019,900
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	1,883,000	1,860,000	1,867,300
,, ,, to Continent ,,	1,271,000	953,000	1,151,900
,, Stock at the Ports...	280,000	420,000	406,000

Bar Silver in London which was last quoted at 53¾d. to ⅞d. per oz. is to-day given at the latter figure only. Enfaced Rupee Paper on Friday was ⅛ higher in Fours and Fours-and-a-half and ¼ in Fives-and-a-half.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been remarkably quiet as regards the extent of business done, and rates have not moved either way. Nor is there anything in the appearance of things to warrant expectations of an important change. The export season here is practically over, and there is not much doing in Calcutta, whilst Silver, although apparently steady, does not seem likely to fluctuate much. A little later on, however, we may look for more doing in Calcutta and we shall then be guided in a much greater measure by that market than we have been of late. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 7d. to 13-32 per Rupee.	
Do. 6 months' sight.	1s. 8 11-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	1s. 8 11-16d.	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight ⅜ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has remained firm but quiet at previous rates:—Fours, Rs. 94¾ to ⅔; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 94½; Fives-and-a half, Rs. 103½.

The SHARE MARKET has not been very active and a moderate business has been done at somewhat irregular rates. Bank of Bombays are again ½ per cent. higher and now stand at Rs. 720. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 10 lower. In Press Companies we notice an advance of Rs. 20 in Albert Co. of Kurrachee, Rs. 2 in Broach Cotton Co., Rs. 50 in Colaba, Rs. 50 in French Press, Rs. 25 in Sind and Rs. 75 in Sind and Punjaub. New Berars are Rs. 5 lower and a fall of Rs. 100 has taken place in Fort Press. Spinning and Weaving Companies are slightly irregular, but in most cases the tendency is in favour of sellers. We note an advance of Rs. 30 in Jowrej Balloo and Neriad, Rs. 25 in Alliance, Rs. 15 in Bombay United, Rs. 10 in Bombay Hemp and Jute and Soonderdass, and Rs. 5 in Mandvie. On the other hand, there has been a decline of Rs. 20 in Alexandra, and Rs. 5 in Broach Mills, Colaba, Dhurrumsey, Nursey and Oriental.

COTTON to-day has again been very strong with a further advance of fully Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. The extent of business doing, however, is very small owing to the paucity of supplies and a great proportion of the operations are for local consumption. We quote:—

Good Oomra ...	Rs. 208	per candy F. P.
F. G. F. do ...	,, 202	,, ,,
G. F. do ...	,, 196	,, ,,
F. F. do ...	,, 185	,, ,,
Fair do ...	,, 175	,, ,,
Good Dholleras ...	,, 210	,, ,,
F. G. F. do ...	,, 205	,, ,,
G. F. do ...	,, 198	,, ,,
G. G. Dharwar ...	,, 215	,, ,,
G. F. Westerns ...	,, 193	,, ,,

SEEDS remain steady in price but dull as regards the actual extent of business doing. We quote Linseed Rs. 6-11; Guzerat Rapeseed Rs. 7-9 per cwt.

FREIGHTS remain stagnant with no symptom of improvement. For Liverpool by steamer 12s. 6d. has been done, and by Iron sailing ship we quote 17s. 6d., at which it is reported another Iron ship has been put on the berth.

PIECE GOODS are quiet but fairly steady. There is no improvement in the up-country demand, but dealers are looking forward hopefully to the approach of the monsoon, and in the meantime the upward movement in Cotton is not without some little effect.

COALS are unchanged, no fresh business being reported either on the spot or to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value. p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	p. a.		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	130 xd.
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	5 p. ct	710
National Bank of India.	37,320	250	125	6 do.	105
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	680

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.c	800
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. a.	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	30 p. a.	800
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.a.	240

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th May compared with that for 20th May:—

LIABILITIES.	20th May. Rs. A. P.	28th May. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18,78,512 0 0	18,78,512 0 0
Treasury Balance	2,07,05,295 4 3	2,22,17,654 8 3
Other Deposits	2,70,04,387 5 8	2,84,13,418 9 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	18,74,976 11 8	2,35,545 12 4
Sundries	12,59,654 12 9	12,50,303 1 0
Rs.	7,27,26,426 2 4	7,40,56,333 10 1

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities.....	1,05,02,989 15 11	1,04,47,457 7 11
Loans on Govt. Securities.	40 35,947 0 10	41,17,458 11 10
Credits on ditto ...	43,52,665 6 1	41,64,281 15 2
Bills Discounted.....	2,17,36,979 12 7	1,96,26,061 13 4
Balances with other Banks	9,32,437 13 4	14,30,971 8 8
Bullion	.....	.....
Dead Stock	10,00,108 9 11	10,03,397 5 9
Stamps	9,254 11 11	9,254 11 11
Sundries	1,68,064 14 8	2,62,686 1 3
Cash at Head Office	1,59,49,817 8 9	1,58,98,923 3 10
Do. at Branches	1,38,75,730 4 4	1,75,13,915 5 5
	7,27,26,426 2 4	7,40,56,333 10 1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP PALMAYRA 888 tons, Captain J. H. Clark, will sail to-day for Java in ballast.

THE SHIP SARATOGA, 1,440 tons, Captain C. Rendall, will sail to-day for Manilla in ballast.

THE S.S. ZEAL, 1,021 tons, Captain R. Court, sailed on Saturday last for Havre via the Suez Canal with a general cargo.

THE HIATH FATTH ISHLAMA, 76 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mozambique 21st April, with a general cargo, and one deck passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. HIMALAYA, 910 tons, Captain W. H. Loutet, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Pascal and 19 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. VINDOBALA, 315 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. A. W. Steers and ten deck passengers.

THE HALL LINE s.s. BRANKSOME HALL, 1,347 tons, Captain R. Collins, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. and Master Mann, Mrs. Walton, and Mr. and Mrs. Scott and infant.

THE s.s. FRANCOIS PREMIER, 1,138 tons, Captain Lecacheur, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 12th May, with the following cargo:—2 boxes oil, 4 packages piece goods, 237 bales jute, 248 bags dry ginger, 10 bales twine, 130 bales gunny bags, 13,640 bags rice, 65 bags chillies, 50 bundles horns, 309 bags galls, 275 bags sugar, 549 bags ginnelly seed, 50 bags coriander, 79 bags dhall, and 88 bags muth. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. George Lockhart and Co

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following additional passengers proceeded by the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nizam, Captain A. E. Barlow, on Friday:—

For Southampton—Col Chermside, and Mr A Hough. For Brindisi—Mr Foxton.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
1	Francois (s).....	Lecacheur ...	Calcutta, May 12.
	Fatte Isslamo	Nacoda	Mozambique, April 21.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
1	Australia (s)	Bozzoni	Genoa, &c.
	Hallamire	Sanderson...	P. Gulf.
	Queen of the Age ...	Cooper	Calcutta.
	Thomas Wood	Ingham	Moulmein.
	Vingoria (s)	Dougherty ...	Kurrachee.
	Branksome Hall (s).	Collins	Liverpool.
	Zeal (s)	Court	Havre.
	Himalaya (s)	Loutit	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—
Ship Saratoga, Rendall, to Manilla.
Ship Palmyra, Clark, to Java.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Ship Annie Reed, to New York.
Ship Casares, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
28	Arabia (s).....	Mann	Singapore, May 11.
	City of Edinburg (s).	Anderson.....	Liverpool, April 27.
29	City of Niagro	Brown	London, February 15.

DEPARTURES.

May 28.—Steamer Pachumba.
May 29.—Steamer Ducoan.

PASSENGERS.

Per Arabia—Miss Grant, Mr Ord and son, Mr Davidson, Mr Housh, Mr and Mrs Gresory and 5 children, Mr Mitchell.
Per City of Edinburgh—Major and Mrs Daniell, Miss Christie, Myers and wards, Mrs Johnston, Mrs McSerry, Mr Hurle, and Mr Clarke.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By City of Edinburgh—26th May, Steamer Queen Victoria in lat 15 N long 86 E. 27th May, Merchantman in lat 20 N, long 27-30 E.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.		
31	Suzerain	Coast.

DEPARTURES.

May.		
29	Cyrene (s).....	Calcutta.
30	Cy. of Cambridge (s)	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Propontis s—440 bundles and 4,070 bars iron, Lockmanjee Ebramjee.

FROM LONDON.

Coldstream—5 cases oilmanstore and 4 cases glassware, Surufally Heptoola.
Craigforth s—50 cases oilmanstores 14 cases salad oil and 9 cases castor oil, Essoofally Russooljee; 8 bags corks, Rogers and Co; 20 cases chinaware and 23 cases eau-de-cologne, Bell, Brandon and Co; 101 cases whisky, 65 cases oildtom and 51 cases gin, Jamsetjee Framjee.
Strathleven s—9 cases cheese and 1 case oilmanstore, The Agra Bank; 1,028 bundles rolled iron, and 5 tons pig leads Lookmanjee Ebramjee.
Geanie Douglas—50 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co; 76 cases oilmanstores, Dawoodbhoy Adeol Hoosein.
Virginia Schilezzie s—50 tons pig iron, Fraser and Miller.

FROM CARDIFF.

Vinstone s—320 bundles and 2,690 bars iron, Lookmanjee Ebramjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Respigadera—75 bales cotton, Sewdayal Bhoodermull; 750 cwts myrabollams, Veljee Jaitha.
Raphael—80 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 3004 cwts coir yarn, Dewjee Mooljee.
Lennox—100 bales cotton, Narrundass Bhugwandass.
Cape St Vincent—17 bales hides, Mahamed Allana; 60 bales wool, Adam Allanjee; 10 bales hides, Goolamhoosein Mooljee.
Atalanta s—400 cwts bones, Allarukhiabh y Sazon; 150 cwts nux vomica, Gangjee Kutchra; 80 cwts coir rope, Purmanund Govindjee; 264 cwts coir rope, 15 cwts nux vomica, and 18 cwts turmeric, Mhowjee Geerdhur; 200 bales hemp, Nuthoo Verjee; 30 bales rags, Govindram Dwarkadass; 25 bales wool, Tar-chand Chillaram; 23 bales wool, Benichand Goverchund; 50 bales wool, Dhunraz Amirmull; 44 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadass; 362½ cwts myrabollams, Vurdhoo Toomul; 20 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Pursotum.
Branksome Hall s—1,650 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 150 bales wool, Jowraz Bhujee; 1,200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Europa s—60 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vussonjee; 40 bales wool, Khatlow Veerjee; 1 cwts shomywool, Dattoobhoy Doosa; 110 cwts coir yarn, Veerchund Hemraj; 1942 cwts wheat Hajee Adam Esmail and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Volkyrian—949 bags myrabollams, Forbes and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Professor Mohn—500 cwts coffee and 500 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 718 bags coffee, Alstons and Co; 42 cwts buffalo horns, A Blascheck and Co.
Zeal—900 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Rose—80 cwts buffalo horns, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Nearchus—7,500 cwts linseed, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Pera s—8 bags coffee, P and O S N Co; 2543 cwts groundnuts, Gladstone Wylie and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Pera s—10 bales hides, P and O S N Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Pera s—2 cases coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Annie Reed—695 bales coir yarn, C W Daw.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s—50 bales twist, Anglo-Indian S and W Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 31st May 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·789
Temperature of the Air.....	85·5
Wet Bull Thermometer.....	78·9
Dew Point	75·9
Relative humidity of Air	·690
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudes = 1)	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	92·9
Minimum do. (read at 6 a.m.	82·9
General Direction of wind .....WNW, W, WNW, W.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	207

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 31.

Walter, Lieut, 6th Bombay N I, on leave, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 31.

Barry, Major General, Staff, on furlough, to England.
Chermside, Col, R A, on retirement, to England.

JUNE 1.

Symons, Surg Major, on sick leave, to England.
Tucker, Lieut-Col, Bengal Infantry, on duty, to Barrackpore.
Way, Sub Lieut, 15th Regt, on duty, to Bangalore.
Broadfoot, Capt, R A, on duty, to Agra.
Gwyn, Major, R A, on duty, to Attock.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona, 1st June.

The following Royal Artillery appointments are made consequent on Col H L Chermside, R A, proceeding on leave to England pending retirement:—

I. Col G G Brown, Comg the R A Northern Division, to Command the R A Poona Division, temporarily.

II. Col J H Reid, to Command the R A, Northern Division, temporarily.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments and transfer:—

3rd (Queen's Own) Lt Cavalry, Lt W C Own, 3rd Hussars, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Squadron Officer on probation.

1st Regt Sind Horse, Surgeon McCloghery to the Medl charge, vice Surgeon Banks who vacates.

6th Regt N I, Lt T P Geoghegan, 43rd Foot, a candidate for the S G, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

11th N I, Major G G B Fulton to officiate as Wg Comdr, vice Lt Col Woodhouse proceeding on leave on Medical Certificate. Lt W C Aslett, officiating Wg officer 16th N I is transferred as Wg officer.

28th N I Lt Coll C T Hesthcote, 2nd in Comd 12th N I, to officiate as Comdt, vice Lt Col Nimmo, on furlough. Lt Col W H Newport, Wing Comdr, to be 2nd in Comd, Capt J Ketchen, officiating Wing Comdr to be Wing Comdr, vice Lt-Col Newport.

Surgeon A F Sargent is transferred from general duty Presidency Division to genl duty Northern Division.

The following orders are confirmed:—

3rd N I Regimental order, dated 7th May, directing Lt-Col Clements, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt, Lt-Col Strutt, Wing Comdr to officiate as 2nd in Command, and Capt Coulson, Quarter Master, to officiate as Wing Comdr in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 3rd May, in succession to Col Houghton temporarily Comdg the Belgaum District.

21st N I, Regt order, dated 3rd May, directing Capt P S Simpson, Quarter Master to officiate as Adjutant, and Lt A B Mein, officiating Wing officer, to officiate as Quarter Master in addition to their own duties, in succession to Capt Becke. (This cancels the R O 21st N I confirmed in G O C No 225, 18th May.)

Captain W C J Lacy, 15th Foot, commanded the Mount Aboo Sanitarium from the 1st March to the 2nd April 1878.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

3rd Hussars,—Lt R E Grey to Bombay, for 30 days, to appear before a Medical Board.

Col F W Bond, 8th Brigade, to England, for 8 months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

17th Foot,—Sub Lt W N Justice to Poorundhar or Khandalla for 30 days on medical certificate.

17th N I.—Sub-Lt J M S Jopp, from 21st April to 20th June to Bombay, to study the native language.

Surgeon J A Howell to Bombay, for 30 days, to appear before a Medical Board.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 29.)

Subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council Mr C T Buckland, who was appointed to act as a Member of the Board of Revenue, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr F M Halliday, Officiating Commissioner of the Patna Division, to be Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

Mr E R Whinfield, Magistrate and Collector, Second Grade, is promoted to the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr C P Worsley, Magistrate and Collector of the Third Grade, is promoted to the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr F W J Rees, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, is promoted to the Third Grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Surgeon-Major R Harvey to be Civil Surgeon of Bankoora, vice Mr H C Connolly, resigned.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, May 28.)

Mr E B Clarke to act as Registrar of the Nilgiris until further orders.

Mr D Duncan, M A, Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, Presidency College, has passed the prescribed examination in Sanskrit.

Major C D Baynes, Staff Corps, to be Government Agent, Chepauk, Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, and Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Tyrrell, who is permitted at his own request to resign those appointments.

The services of Lieut-Col Tyrrell, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The Lieutenant-Governor has granted privilege leave of absence to Col R A Moore, Officiating Deputy Commissary-General, for sixty days from 1st June.

MILITARY ORDERS.

His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by Major Straker, R A, of his appointment of Commissary of Ordnance.

The Secretary of State for India has permitted Surgeon H H Smith, Indian Medical Department, to resign the service.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service:—Lieut-Col Bloomfield, Staff Corps, ordinary pension £269, extra sunnity £207 8s.

The following promotions is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Madras Staff Corps—Captain F L Haleman, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major.

CALENDAR FOR JUNE, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ..... 8th, 8h. 45·2m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Mon. 3	.....	5 24	6 32	1 5 a	6 20 m 7 6 a
Tues. 4	English Mail expected.	5 24	6 32	0 44 m 1 44 a	7 1 m 7 49 m
Wed. 5	.....	5 24	6 33	1 30 m 2 29 a	7 45 m 8 40 a
Th. 6	.....	5 24	6 33	2 23 m 3 15 a	8 37 m 9 34 a
Fri. 7	.....	5 24	6 33	3 26 m 4 a	9 32 m 10 31 a
Sat. 8	.....	5 24	6 34	4 38 m 5 6 a	10 31 m 11 32 a
Sun. 9	Whit Sunday.	5 24	6 34	5 56 m 6 6 a	11 53 m ...

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A TICKETHOLDER—"I ask to be informed through your valuable paper whether the "Chundernagore Lottery" has already been drawn, and if so, where can I see the list of winning numbers? I shall also be glad to know what has become of the St. Xavier's Lottery in connection with the Dabool Church?"

FAIR PLAY writes—"There were a number of lads examined in Bombay some days ago for the Government Telegraph Department, and it is said that they are to be taken on the general scale. Perhaps it is not generally known that there are many hands already in the Department on the local scale. The difference between the two scales is, that those on the general scale draw more pay than those on the local scale, although they do not do a bit more work. It should not be forgotten that some of the local hands have been serving the Department for some time, and that they, and especially those of Madras, did good service during the late famine, and now that an opportunity offers it is to be hoped the Director General will in recognition of their past good service, will bring the local hands on the general, and take on the outsiders, who are unknown to the Department, on the local scale."

MERCANTILE MARINE.—When the trial takes place at Malta, you will get all the information you want about the captains.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IN TWO RS THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

SWINEY—May 17th, at Poona, Ruth, the wife of Mr. G. C. Swiney, Assistant Surveyor.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

NIGEL-JONES—May 26th, at Murree, the wife of W. C. Nigel-Jones, Government Telegraph Department, of a daughter.

PAUL—May 22nd, at Coconada, the wife of Andrew Paul, Sub-Medical Department, of a son.

STUART—May 26th, at 10, Esplanade, the wife of C. Stuart, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DOWNS—PRIDUNE—May 25th, at St. James's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. J. Coles, A. M. Downs, Manager Bowrash Cotton Mills, to Miss Pridune, youngest daughter of the late Vincent Pridune.

DEATHS.

ABERCROMBIE—May 20th, at Dalhousie, Captain John Abercrombie, of the 7th Bengal Infantry.

FARELAND—May 28th, at Lucknow, of diphtheria, Mabel Alice, the eldest child of Dr. Fairland, Staff Surgeon, aged 6 years and 9 months.

LYNCH—May 27th, at Madras, Herbert Eustace Bertram, the dearly loved child of Thomas Columbus and Jane Augusta Lynch, aged 1 year and 4 months.

WYCKOFF—May 28th, at Vellore, Edward Bonney, only child of Rev. J. H. and Emmeline Wyckoff, of the American Arcot Mission, aged 9 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1878.

THE Government of India seems to think it clears itself of all responsibility for the murder of English officers at outlying stations beyond the ordinary reach of British civil or military law, when it can put on record evidence to show that such crimes have been committed from motives of personal revenge rather than political animosity. The unfortunate affair at Quetta last year was dismissed with the consoling reflection that it had nothing to do with politics; and now the sad fate of Mr. Cooper, the Agent at Bhamo, is consigned to oblivion with a similar epitaph. We see no reason for doubting the correctness of the very plausible story told by the missionaries at Bhamo of the circumstances of Mr. Cooper's death, especially as their narrative is corroborated by the confession of the murderer; and no doubt the Government of India may fairly congratulate itself on its good luck in not being obliged to suspect the King of Burma or any of the Burmese officials of complicity in the foul deed. Lord Northbrook used to say that he would not send an envoy to Cabul, because any Englishman who undertook such a mission would probably be murdered unless he had a military force with him strong enough to overawe the Afghans; and a like argument might have been used to show the impolicy of the action taken by the Government of India in sending Mr. Cooper to Bhamo, a place far beyond the confines of British territory and on the border of a region inhabited by barbarous tribes, with an insufficient guard to protect him against either the lawlessness of marauders or the jealousy with which the King of Burma must naturally regard every English official who takes up his residence in that part of his kingdom which is still left to him by the forbearance of the Government of India. When the news of the murder of Mr. Cooper first reached this country, every one was inclined to believe that the event must be ascribed to the hostility either of the Burmese Government or of the people of the country; but the fuller accounts since received prove that the establishment of an Agency at Bhamo has not, up to this time, provoked the dangers that might have been anticipated. The murderer was a naique of Mr. Cooper's own guard, who shot him in revenge for having been, as he alleges, unjustly fined for not keeping proper guard, and degraded in his own eyes by having been assaulted by the Agent. A Rangoon paper, forgetting that neither Mr. Cooper nor the jemadar, by whom, according to the naique, he was misled, is alive to give their version of the story, has the cruel indecency to point the moral of the Bhamo Political Agent's death by warning Europeans in India to beware of striking a high-spirited Sikh or Pathan, to whom a blow is a deadly insult that can only be wiped out with blood. We do not think Mr. Cooper was a man who could so far forget himself as to hustle and push downstairs an insolent non-commissioned officer of his guard, instead of putting him under arrest. But, if he did so, is the Government free from blame which sent to Bhamo as its Agent a man who had had no experience of the character of Sikhs, and gave him for his protection a guard of men of this race? No doubt, the object of the Government was to conciliate the Burmese Government by not compelling it to let European soldiers be stationed at Bhamo; but by this unworthy compromise it is clear that Mr. Cooper's life has been sacrificed. The Agent would have known how to deal with a guard of his own countrymen; but it was not fair to expect that he could manage a lot of half-savage, half-disciplined, Sikhs. The real moral of his murder is that the Government of India should not take advantage of the eagerness of its servants to volunteer for perilous enterprises, by thrusting them into positions of danger without the protection of troops whom they know and can trust. The spirit of adventure which leads men to undertake such service as Mr. Cooper performed is very creditable to them; but these are the very men whom the Empire can least afford to spare.

ENGLISH officers serving with native armies have many grievances, and they will never admit that they have a fair chance of being contented while these grievances are permitted to exist. One of the most important of the hardships that afflict them is their pensions, which they allege to be much more unsatisfactory than those which officers in the English army enjoy. The late Secretary of State had a number of complaints and proposals sent to him on the subject, and he promised nine months ago in a long despatch to assimilate the Indian scale of pensions to the home scale, but as yet the fruit of this promise has not come into existence. It is undoubted that the Indian officers' pensions grievance is a genuine one, and considering the climate of this country and the disadvantages of the complete expatriation which service here implies, one wonders how it ever came about that a much more favourable scale of pensions was arranged for officers in the British Army than for Indian officers. It is one of those mysterious arrangements which somehow grow up silently into existence, and when they arrive at maturity people can only stare at them and wonder where they came from, and for what good reason they ever came from anywhere. We shall just glance at a few of the facts of the present state of affairs, and we think a comparison of the English and Indian pension scales and rules will show that Lord Staplehurst will be doing a simple act of justice to a large body of well-deserving gentlemen if he turns his attention to the subject and orders the immediate fulfilment of his predecessor's formal assurances.

Take the example of a major. In the British Service, a major, after twenty years' service, including all leave granted by competent authority, and most part of which he has probably spent in England, can retire on a pension of £300 per annum; but in the Indian Army a major of twenty years' service is entitled only to £191 per annum, although the best years of his life are spent in a country which is admittedly much more debilitating and unhealthy than England. In that twenty years, only two years' furlough are allowed to count; whereas, as we have stated, all furlough granted by competent authority is allowed to count in the case of the English Army officer. If an officer serving in the Indian Army happens to be a delicate man, and needs constant periodical changes to England, the chances are he may be a lieutenant-colonel before he is entitled to even a pension of £191. An officer serving twenty years is entitled to two years' furlough and a pension of £191; an officer serving 25 years, to three years' furlough and a pension of £291; an officer serving 30 years to four years' furlough and a pension of £365; and an officer serving 35 years, to five years' furlough and a pension of £456. Very few officers attached to the Indian Army are able to reap the full advantages of these conditions. A man who has been 30 or 35 years in this country has generally acquired such a weakened constitution that he must take frequent sick leave, and every year he takes for this purpose over the number of years he is allowed goes against him, so that, for instance a man may have been actually 25 years in the service before he is entitled to the £191 pension; 30 years or more before he can get £291; between 35 and forty years before he can get his pound a day; and nearly forty-five years before he can receive £456. Indeed, there are cases on record where an officer has become entitled to his off-reckonings as colonel before, through having to take frequent sick leave, he has become entitled to the pension of £191. Looking over the Bombay Army List, we find an officer, the date of whose commission is 1846. If he had only taken the regulation leave allowed him he, as an officer of nearly 38 years service, would have been entitled to one of the highest grades of pension, but as he has, through furloughs on medical certificate and furloughs on private leave, had altogether something like fourteen years at home he is, we believe, not entitled yet to a pension of £365 a year; but, nevertheless, despite all this leave, he as a colonel is entitled to £1,150 a year, and in such a case it must become a matter of indifference to the officer whether or not he puts in sufficient service to entitle him to a pension in reasonable proportion to the total number of years he has been in the army since the date of his commission. A case like this is calculated to show the injustice of the Indian Army pension system. If an officer is unfortunate enough to require anything like the same amount of sick leave, in consequence of living in some peculiarly unhealthy station, the chances are not only that he will not achieve the longevity sufficient to entitle him to his off-reckonings, but that he will have to drag on a long connection with the army before he becomes entitled to even £190 a year; while his English brother, who has no India to contend against, can get as much leave as is necessary for him, his period of service will count whether he is away on sick leave or not, and in the end he will have a much handsomer pension than an Indian officer holding similar rank.

The pension rules for the officers of the Indian Army were made as far back as 1796, when living was much cheaper than it is now-a-days and when a retiring major could generally count upon receiving £4,000 as a bonus from his juniors, a contingency which, now that promotion is regulated in the Staff Corps by length of service, and for other reasons, no major need now rely upon. As a panacea for the unfair difference that exists between the English and the Indian pension scales, it was sometime ago proposed that all leave, reckoning from the date of an officer's arrival in this country, and whether granted on medical certificate or for private affairs, should count as service for retirement; that £10 a year pension should be given for every year's service up to 20 years' service, and that £25 a year should be allowed for every subsequent year's service after that date. By this means, it was calculated, an officer of 24 years' service would get £300 a year. Officers of longer service would of course receive a proportionately higher sum. It was evident that if this scheme was not adopted some other would have to be if the discontent felt by Indian officers on the subject was to be remov

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE COLLISION OFF FOLKESTONE.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The German Ironclad which was sunk in a collision with another Ironclad off Folkestone yesterday was the "Grosser Kurfurst," a turret ship of 4,118 tons and 6 guns (4 of 26 tons and 2 of 21 tons. The Captain and three hundred of the crew were drowned. The 'Grosser Kurfurst" formed one of the German Ironclad squadron which was on its way to Plymouth.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

The questions at issue between Count Schouvaloff and the British Government which delay the formal invitations to the Congress have been decided.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that it is probable that Lord Beaconsfield will attend the Congress.

Count Andrassy has declared, that notwithstanding the Russian explanations, there is still divergence of views among the Powers.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

Count Shouvaloff will probably attend the Congress on behalf of Russia in consequence of Prince Gortschakoff's illness.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, JUNE 2.

The Emperor of Germany was shot at by an assassin whilst driving this afternoon and slightly wounded. The details of the act are not yet known.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 6th instant arrived at Southampton to-day per P. and O. Steamer Hindustan.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, MAY 31, NOON,

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	76,000	Bales.
Amount forwarded.....	9.000	do.
Total Week's Sales of Surats	9,000	do.
Amount forwarded	1,000	do.
Total Week's Imports of Cotton ..	51,000	do.
Do. do. Surats.....	1,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton.....	866,000	do.
Do. do. Surats.....	64,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London ...	12,000	do.

LONDON, MAY 31, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with hardening tendency. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dholleras	6 16-16d.
The Manchester Market is	quiet but steady.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-10½
8½ lbs. do.	7-0
40s. Mule Twist	0-9½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	97½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	111½
Bar Silver	53½ to ½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight..	1-8½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	90
4½ per cent. do.	80
5½ per cent. do.	89

WEATHER REPORTS.—JUNE 2.

CARNARMORE, 5-27 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S. W.; thermometer max. 81; min. 73; W. B. 80; barometer 29-82. Fall of rain 1 inch 2 cents.

CARNSAH, 5 p.m.—Weather fine. Wind N.W. 3; thermometer 90-2; barometer 29-866.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather fair; wind N.E.,NW. Fall of rain 26 cents.

VENGORLA, 5-35 p.m.—Weather clear; wind moderate S. W.; thermometer 96.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	Is. 8 ½ to 13-32d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	Is. 8 11-16	"
Credits, 3 " "	Is. 8 ½d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	Is. 8 11-16d.	"

Some doubts have been expressed as to the authenticity of the important despatch from the Government of India, regarding the arms of Native States, which was published in the *Englishman* of the 25th ult. and discussed by us a few days ago. We are, however, able to state positively that the despatch is genuine.

The case of the Surat editors and others was continued before Mr. Lely, the Special Magistrate, at Bulsar on Friday last. The accused, in the absence of their counsel, who had gone to Surat in connection with another case, applied for an adjournment; but the application was refused. Mr. William Harry White, Assistant Engineer Public Works Department, was first examined, and gave an account of the riots of the 5th April similar to that given by him in the riot cases. Two other witnesses were called to show that the accused Nos. 2 and 3 were connected with the *Gujerat Mittra* and the *Deshi Mittra* newspapers, several numbers of which were put in evidence. The further hearing was adjourned until Saturday, when three witnesses were examined whose evidence was of an unimportant character. At the rising of the Court, Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta, in the interest of the accused, applied that the case be transferred to Surat, in order that the friends of the prisoners might now make inquiries preparatory to the cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution. Mr. Lely said he had already not only put himself to great inconvenience, but had also suffered very serious loss on account of the accused; and he was not prepared to give a sufficient answer that day, but would see what he could do on Monday. The court then adjourned until to-day.

The *Madras Mail* says that the south-west monsoon broke at Calicut on Thursday last. Accounts from almost all Madras Districts continue to be fairly favourable. But except in Malabar—the most favoured region in the Presidency—we hear of no promise of bumper crops.

The murderer of Mr. T. T. Cooper at Bhamo has been sentenced to death, and will, it is stated, be sent down to Mandalay for execution, as the murder was committed in the territories of the King of Burma.

The Agra paper says that the epidemic among the troops at Morar had entirely disappeared, and that the half Battalion of the 62nd Regiment was expected to return into quarters soon. Favourable news had also come in from the Artillery camps, stating that they have had no sickness of late, and that they are expecting to be called in, in a day or so. There had been upwards of one hundred and twenty attacks of cholera among the troops (European and Native) and camp-followers, and that about half of that number had proved fatal. Simultaneously there is also on the decrease among the people of the Lashkar and the adjoining villages, and it is at present anticipated that ere many more days elapse, the district will become free from these two epidemic diseases with which of late they have been so fearfully visited. The health of the troops in the fortress is good.

We regret to hear that Mr. J. W. Handley, the Madras Government Pleader, has had a nasty accident at Ootacamund. A bottle of spirits of hartshorn, which he was endeavouring to open, having burst in his hands, and discharged its contents into his eyes. He has been confined to a darkened room for some days in consequence.

Two sepoys of the 4th Punjab Infantry have been stabbed in Bannoo Cantonment by a Benmochi fanatic,—one fatally. A third sepoy, who is a Punjabi Mussalman, was also wounded in arresting the assassin, who will be dealt with summarily under the Murderous Outrages Act. The assassin is a resident of British territory.

The sum subscribed in Hyderabad towards a memorial fund for Dr. Holmstead, the late Civil Surgeon, amounts to Rs. 3,000, with every probability of its reaching Rs. 5,000. The Managing Committee are considering what they will do with the money.

Sir Andrew Clarke, besides opening the railway bridge over the Satlej at Adamwahan, on the 8th of June, will also make arrangements for the opening of the Indus Valley State Railway for traffic. He will be accompanied by Mr. Molesworth, Consulting Engineer to Government, and Captain Brackenbury, R.E., as Secretary.

A Simla letter of the 26th ult. reports that an accident has befallen a Mr. or Lieutenant Forteous while out shooting some five marches off at a place called Gonah near "Bowks." It appears that he fell down a precipice, sustaining severe injuries, breaking his arm and wrist, some ribs, and damaging his hip. Dr. Harrison, attached to the Depot, started off to attend the unfortunate man, but it will take him three days by forced marches to reach him.

The *Pioneer*—A contemporary announces that Sir John Strachey goes home sick, immediately, with Dr. Owen in attendance, who accompanies him at the State expense. It is generally known that Sir John contemplates visiting England for a few months in July or August; but neither the date of his departure nor the duration of his absence is settled. We are happy to add that Sir John is just now in tolerably good health. The statement about Dr. Owen is purely an effort of the imagination, and not a happy one.

The Report of the Directors of the Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company for the past year states that 202 policies were issued, insuring £86,710, and yielding £3,979 as annual premiums. The policy-holders' life fund, inclusive of £13,535 representing the surplus ascertained at the valuation in December 1876, stands at £131,155, and the guarantee fund is £51,080. Attention is drawn to the fact that the total expenses of management were only £18.128, as against £22,894 in 1876, and it is intended to continue making reductions till the expenditure is covered by income.

During the late tornado at Canton the number of houses completely destroyed was 2,312, and the number of those more or less injured, 1,081. Of streets 115 suffered. The number of boats wrecked was about 200; 25 houses were totally destroyed by fire and others partially so. It was found impossible to ascertain the number of deaths, but an estimate of over 10,000 is given.

The *Bangalore Examiner*—If a man in private life invited a number of guests on some special event which took place in his house, and then sent round a circular memorandum, asking them not to come, unless they received a special second invitation to do so, what would be thought of him? Would his friends and acquaintances in the society in which he moved tolerate him for a moment amongst them? Would he not be considered the most thorough going cad with whom society was ever afflicted? And yet the local Government of Mysore has done exactly the same thing, not only by the general public of the Province who were thought good enough to be invited, but also by its own servants, those who expected by their official status to be worthy of such an honour. Everywhere the cards were naturally taken as genuine invitations to be present at the marriage festivities at Mysore, and gentlemen so invited were really making preparations to start, when, lo! and behold, they get a "circular," in which they are informed that, unless they are expressly summoned they need not put in an appearance, but look upon the invitation as a mere "matter of courtesy!" We do not remember having seen a public matter so muddled and confused as this marriage of the young Maharajah. The way in which Natives of good social position show their dislike or disapproval of another's company, is not to invite him on any special event like a marriage or any other festive occasion; but when a guest is once invited, there is nothing that the host will not do to make him confortable and welcome. Hence the custom amongst the wealthy classes of presenting their guests with garments and other gifts. The conduct of the Mysore Government, as represented by the Chief Commissioner and his Secretary, is simply inexplicable in the opinion of the Native public. They cannot understand how it can possibly be that a man can ask you to his wedding, and then ask you not to come, in the same breath. Messrs. Rungacharlu and Shashadri Iyer ought surely to have known better than to acquiesce in such an insult to a whole people in the persons of their leading representatives.

The Sultan of Zanzibar's steam yacht Glasgow has left Portsmouth, under the command of Captain Hand, R.N., direct for Zanzibar. The Glasgow called in at Portsmouth for the purpose of receiving her armament of seven 9-pounders from the gunwharf as a present from the English Government.

A Government Bill is before Parliament for Confirming provisional orders of the Board of Trade, authorizing the construction of tramways in Reading, Gloucester, West Derby (Liverpool), Bolton, Sunderland, and other places. These orders allow the carriages to be moved by steam power or other mechanical power, subject to certain by-laws annexed to the orders, and to any restrictions or conditions which may be ordered by the Board of Trade for securing to the public all reasonable protection against danger, and for regulating the mode in which the traffic shall be carried on. Steam is not to be used on a double line where a street (exclusive of foot-paths) is less than 35 feet wide, nor on a single line where a street is less than 26 feet wide. The by-laws require that "a special bell or whistle, to be provided on every engine, shall be sounded by the driver of such engine from time to time when it is necessary for giving warning of the approach of such engine;" and that, "in the event of a horse being frightened when near any engine in motion on the tramways, the driver of such engine shall immediately bring such engine to a stand." Another very important by-law limits the speed of engines in the towns, but the *maximum* rate to be allowed is left blank, and may perhaps only be inserted at the last moment.

Writing from Alexandria on April 27, the *Times'* correspondent says:—Telegraphic news has reached here from India that two transports have already started, and a fleet of 30 starts at the end of the month for Egypt *en route* for Malta with the first Indian contingent, whose composition has appeared in *The Times*. Water is already provided for them at Suez, and coal at Port Said. This news seems to bring war terribly near, though the measure is only one of precaution on the principle of *Si vis pacem para bellum*. Thousands of British soldiers, of course, pass through the canal every year, but they come by in the stately transports of the Royal Navy at stated intervals, and we are used to the recurrent passage and re-passage of those floating barracks. But a motley crowd of merchantmen, sailing vessels as well as steamers, is a different thing. Out of the 30 soon to be on the road, 17 are sailing vessels. The first two are expected at Suez in a fortnight, the rest about the 17th of May. The passage of the canal by such a fleet will somewhat disturb the ordinary traffic. Of course, the steamers will follow the ordinary rule and go through under their own steam; but they will have enough to do to take care of themselves, and will not be permitted to attempt any towage for the sailing ships. That duty will have to be performed by the local tugs of the company, some eight in number, which will be in readiness. The average time of passage for a steamer from entrance to entrance is 36 horse and 50 for a sailing vessel. But the latter are much more difficult to manage than vessels under their own steam, and their time cannot be so accurately predicted. It would seem an easy business to tow a ship through a big ditch in the desert, but a considerable tide sets in from the Red Sea, and its ebb and flow in the curves of the canal create under-currents that always require good pilotage, and are at times very dangerous when things are complicated by a strong land breeze. But the pilots of the canal know their work, and, fortunately, the Agent for the Government of India in Egypt, Admiral Willoughby, R. N., who has been charged with the transport through Egypt of all British troops since his appointments before the Abyssinian was in 1867, knows the canal with all its curves and its currents, its cross winds and its sand-storms, probably better than any other man living. In view of the possibility of a continuance of the supply of troops from India, the time these ships take to clear the canal and their good or ill fortune as regards mishap will be an interesting bit of statistics which I will not fail to forward.

We see it stated, says the Lahore paper, that Her Majesty has expressed to Lieutenant General Sir Arnold Campbell, K.C.S.I., her sense of appreciation of his excellent services rendered to the British Government during the recent campaign in Asia Minor. Sir Arnold's friends in India will be sorry to hear that there is a possibility of his going unrewarded. Excellent officer though he is, and desirous as his sovereign is known to be to recognise his services in some substantial manner, there is said to be some difficulty owing to the active—some people say too active—part he took in the Central Asian Campaign. It would indeed be a matter for regret where such considerations to stand in the way of justice being done to an officer who has worked so zealously, and has over and over again jeopardized his own life in his desire to properly discharge the duties entrusted to him. Despite the harassing work he has performed, Sir Arnold is in excellent health.

A series of letters "to our boys up-country" are appearing in the *Ceylon Times*, which are written in a tender, admonitory, and fatherly tone. The "boys" up-country who are thus addressed are the managers of coffee estates, holding, of course, responsible appointments, and who are presumed to have the interests of their principals at heart. It astonishes one, therefore, to learn that these "boys" need admonition in the first principles of morality, and that there are prejudices prevailing on the coffee plantations of Ceylon which would be characterized by a rather ugly name in other spheres of business life. Here is the writer's opening epistle to the youngsters:

"Dear Boys,—Now that you are fairly settled down to your work as planters, I will send you a few hints on certain points which it will be to your advantage to bear in mind. I do this in no way doubting your good sense, your convictions on broad principles of integrity, sobriety, and industry; but because, in my long experience of life in the tropics, many matters occur to me as worth your care and thought, which would not strike a comparative stranger in the country, or which might be occasionally overlooked. I feel it is quite unnecessary that I should pen a word on the subject of rectitude in the daily concerns of life. You are, I am happy to know, too well grounded in right principles to stand in need of any admonition in that score. But I happen to know that amongst some planters, I will not say very many, there are sadly lax ideas as to certain practices which I cannot regard as other than dishonest: I can find no other word to adequately express my opinion of what has nevertheless come to be accepted as "the custom" on some estates and in some employs. I allude to the practice of entering amounts in the estate accounts as paid to parties having no existence. You will probably be told by some who are looked up to as thoroughly honest men, as superintendents of unblemished reputation, that it is the custom for the estate to be charged for certain services, and that if you can dispense with those services you are entitled to the amount saved. Do not listen to such arguments, have nothing to do with "dummy" tod canganies or dead coolies. Rely upon it, there is only one correct course for a young man to adopt in his Ceylon career, no matter in what direction it may be, and that is to act in such a way that your conduct can never be called in question. This may not be the most paying policy in immediate results, but it will prove the best by far, in the long run. Let your guiding principle in all matters relating to estate expenditure be, that inasmuch as your time and your energies really belong to your employer, any economy you are able to effect should be carried out for the benefit of your principal. I am particular in laying stress on this point, because I have good reason for knowing that there is, in some directions, a good deal of laxity on this point, which cannot be too strongly condemned. It shall be told, I dare say, that men who are looked up to in their profession as worthy of example, have not hesitated to take advantage of their position as visitors or managers to supplement their incomes by a variety of devices more or less objectionable. In reply to this I can only say that I shall hope you will never condescend to take a similar advantage of any means of personal enrichment that may come in your way. Scorn to take a single allowance that is not thoroughly understood by your employer, and entered in your monthly report as such. These matters may appear of very trivial importance; but rely upon it, a man of business in looking into such things will be very apt to judge of your principles quite as much by small things as by larger matters."

Rumours continue to come from America of the activity of Russian agents in the United States. The *Times'* correspondent at Philadelphia says:—"Two additional German steamers, previously reported as having left the Baltic about the same time as the Cimbria with Russian men on board, are believed to be bound for Aspinwall, where their passengers will be transshipped to the Pacific. In this connection negotiations are reported to be in progress concerning Russian charters for two steamers of the Pacific Mail Company. The officers of the company decline to give any information on the subject." The *New York Herald* publishes a despatch from San Francisco stating that the Pacific mail steamer Great Republic has been sold, the names of the purchasers not being mentioned. A *Daily News* telegram says that Russian agents are known to have been negotiating with the company. A Paris paper, the *Estafette*, publishes an improbable story to the effect that detachments of Russian sailors continually pass through France and embark at Havre for America. With respect to the Cimbria, it is stated that the naval attache to the British Legation at Washington has ineffectually endeavoured to visit the vessel. The United States Government is said to have no present intention of interfering with the Cimbria her papers being regular and her commander not violating any maritime regulation; but the New York newspapers comment on the necessity for rigorous watchfulness by the Government. The *New York Tribune* declares that the Government will feel obliged to interpret the neutrality rules of the Treaty of Washington with strictness and enforce them with rigour, placing the same meaning on them as was contended for at Geneva. The *New York Herald* points out the Russian evident belief that she can fit out vessels here in advance of a declaration of war, and quotes the neutrality law, showing her error, declaring that it is not excusable for the Government at Washington to fall into the same error. The *Herald* says, that if the conjecture that Russia intends violating the neutrality law should prove true, the Government should be active and vigilant in its enforcement. Russia cannot do in the United States, in anticipation of war, anything she cannot do after war is declared. The question is not whether war exists; the only question contemplated by the neutrality law is whether the United States is at peace with England. It is not a question of international law, but of duty, arising under the United States statutes. Fitting out ships to cruise against English commerce cannot be done in the United States unless the Government neglects its duty. A considerable force of British naval vessels of the Atlantic Squadron, under Admiral Key, is, it is stated, assembling at Bermuda.

Hunters and anglers undergo, from time to time, the bitterest disappointments. Were it otherwise, they would not relish their successes so keenly; and the pursuit of sport would lose half its fascination and half its excitement. "We did not catch that whale, my boys," sings the baffled harpooner in the well-known lyric. Mr. Irving, a "cedar-getter" of Salt Water Creek, Northern Australia, has had, according to the *Port Douglas Times* of the 16th of February, better than fell to the lot of the celebrated whaler after the whale. He succeeded in catching—or, at least, in killing—an alligator considerably larger than two lifeguardsmen. He was at work with some companions, "cedar-getting," which is a kind of wood-chopping, we apprehend, when the party became aware of an alligator lying quietly at the bottom of a shallow pool of water, and apparently watching their movements with great curiosity. Mr. Irving and his fellows immediately arrived at the conclusion that the first thing to be done was to slaughter the monster, who among *amphibia* seems to hold the same undesirable rank that the shark holds among fishes. Neither have any friends, nor to extend to any quarter ever show. What mercy can be extended to voracious creatures which can bite people in two at a single snap? So Mr. Irving and his friends treated the alligator, at a distance of about six feet, to several volleys of Snider rifle bullets, which the monster appears to have received with absolute contempt. The physiological fact of the invulnerability of his scaly hide being established beyond cavil, an end was put to his crocodile grins and his crocodile tears alike by a couple of discharges between the eyes. This straightforward treatment "fetched" the alligator, and he gave up the ghost. A *post mortem* examination revealed the presence, in his interior, of several small fish, some feathers, and some pieces of quartz of the size of an egg. Mr. Irving and his companions, disdaining to skin the carcase, went for a little walk up the river, but found on their return and to their amazement another monster saurian gorging himself on the remains of his recently "potted" brother, the last morsel of which he had just comfortably swallowed when the party came up. His meal concluded, he retired in dignified leisure "towards the mud." Alligator the second was about four-and-twenty feet long —the height of a four-roomed house; but alligator the first did not extend beyond twelve feet. It must be left to the poetic imagination to picture the appaling consequence which may have arisen if the second alligator, with the first alligator inside him, had chanced to meet, that same North Australian afternoon, a third alligator forty-eight feet long.

PARSEE STREET-PREACHING IN BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

BOMBAY, MAY 29.

The letters which have appeared in your columns relative to Mr. M. H. Mody's preaching having excited some interest, I yesterday attended the preaching at the steps of the Fitzgerald Lamp opposite the Money School, with the intention of forming from personal observation a reliable and impartial opinion of the true merits of the questions raised in the letters above alluded to. Briefly, I may assert, that although some of the proceedings being held in the Mahratee and Gujeratee languages were but partially intelligible to me, nothing whatever was said or done by any of the speakers which could be tortured into a cause of offence, unless the simple assertion of the speakers that the Christian is the only true religion can be so considered. On the other side the crowd of listeners assembled seemed on the whole to be rather amused than annoyed at all that the speakers said. There were some interruptions, occasioned principally by juvenile Parsees, who, being mentally struck with what they conceived to be "a good thing," could not resist the temptation to give it utterance; but even these slight attempts at indecorum were generally very promptly suppressed by the older Parsees present; and during the entire "service" (if I may so call it) most certainly nothing occurred to interrupt or annoy the speakers other than these little outbreaks, and I am perfectly satisfied that no street preacher in England received better treatment from his Christian hearers than Mr. Mody and his confreres received yesterday afternoon from his "heathen" audience.

The proceedings commenced at about five o'clock p. m., previous to which hour a group of about twenty Parsee lads—mostly mere children—a few Hindoos and one or two Mahomedans had assembled in anticipation of Mr. Mody's arrival. Mr. Mody having arrived at about the hour mentioned accompanied by a gentleman, whose name I did not ask, they mounted the third step on the east side of the pedestal of the lamp. Mr. Mody was dressed in a black coat of peculiar cut —something between the ordinary black coat of a Parsee and an English frock overcoat; he had on a white collar and a coloured tie; for a headdress he wore a soft black felt jerry-hat, and he brought a medium sized leather hand bag with him. Having deposited the bag on one of the steps, Mr. Mody opened it and took out a hymn book, and then stood up with the book in his hand and his face towards St. Xavier's College. After a brief pause he commenced to sing a hymn accompanied by two or three of his confreres who had collected around him.

The hymn being sung in English to a tune which for spirit and melody might well be ranked with the old Gregorian tunes, a small crowd began to gather around the singers; and considerable amusement was exhibited at the continual repetition of the refrain—

"But what! but what! but what must it be to be there!"

The hymn having been brought to a close, Mr. Mody produced a small pamphlet or book, apparently printed in the Mahratee language, and he commenced speaking in the same tongue, as far as I could judge, partly reading from the book and partly extemporating. During this portion of the proceedings, the speaker's knowledge and pronunciation of the Mahratee language were freely (but *not* loudly) criticised by some Hindoos present, who thus amused themselves and the bystanders while the discourse continued.

Mr. Mody was succeeded by the gentleman who had accompanied him to the assembly. This gentleman read a portion of the Bible in the Hindustanee language and then proceeded to deliver an extemporary discourse, during which he was twice interrupted by a municipal watering cart driving right through the crowd assembled.

Several hymns having been sung (all in English,) and some more speaking having been done, a European who had joined the party stood up and addressed the crowd in English, Mr. Mody undertaking to translate his remarks. This gentleman's speech created considerable amusement. He began—"My testimony will be taken in any Court of Justice in Bombay," and then announced that he was going to testify then and there to his faith in the Saviour. Having assured his hearers that once while but a Christian in name he had led a bad life, he confirmed himself by saying that since his conversion he had "ceased to sin." The public had taken great interest in a man called Tichborne, who had set up a claim to a great estate, but he wanted them to take an interest in their own souls. He ended by declaring that "a true believer has salvation—I know this from experience."

Another hymn followed, and then an address from Mr. Mody in Gusearattee, delivered with considerable force and emphasis, the audience at this time being nearly 150 in number. This discourse lasted some time, and at its close Mr. Mody, amidst the laughter and jeers of the crowd, took off his hat, and clasping his hands delivered a long prayer, the fervency of which increased the hilarity of the crowd considerably.

The meeting then broke up; Mr. Mody having parted with his confreres, drove away in a tramcar. I may note that as he descended the steps of the pedestal of the lamp, the crowd pressed around him, apparently without any hostile intentions. They were, however, turned back by a havildar of police and some sepoys, who prevented them from following any of the speakers.

The Parsees present yesterday (with the exception of the boys alluded to before) were not a bit more hostile to Mr. Mody than any of the other natives present. Nor did I hear any one present express any anger at the proceedings, every one viewing them in the light of a gratuitous *tamasha*, and enjoying them accordingly.

THE "POOR PONIES."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have no intention of splitting straws with your correspondent who now writes under the signature of "Mariner." I gave an emphatic denial to his assertion that it was "more by good luck than good management" the "poor ponies" escaped, and I do so again. Let me assure him that I had satisfied myself, before writing, that the senior officers of the Marine Department in Bombay were strongly in favour of engaging the buggalow to accompany the expedition to Malta. In the army it is not customary for senior officers trusted by Government to ascertain if the rank and file are "unanimously" in favour of what they themselves approve. Perhaps the same rule holds good in the Marine Department, and that your correspondent was not consulted in this matter, and that he therefore feels bound to air his opinions in public. Let him; but as this is not a subject of discussion likely to interest your readers, I promise to allow him to revel in his evil forebodings without answering any more of his letters.

June 1. A SOLDIER.

MATHERAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I venture to enclose a sonnet on Matheran for insertion in your journal, should you consider it worthy of such a distinction; if not, that yawning receptacle for "rejected addresses"—the waste-paper basket—is beside you.

Perhaps the insertion—if made—of the accompanying verses might induce some people suffering now from the prostrating heat of the plains, to run up here even for a few days before the rains set in; in which case, I am sure, they would find the change of air and scene complete and beneficial.

This is my first visit to Matheran, and I must say I am charmed with the scenery. The weather now is, of course, warm during the day time, but the evenings and mornings are delightful.

There are many people here at present, but several will leave next week, when hotel accommondation can easily be obtained. It is rather difficult to obtain such just now.

MATHERAN.

A SONNET.

Fair Matheran! thy cool and breezy heights
Reanimate the languid nerves and veins,
Enfeebled by the heat of stifling plains,
And where existence with health's delights.
What sylvan loveliness the eye invites!
Thy countless leafy lanes whose devious ways
Involve the rambler in a bowery maze,
Which with fresh wooded charm his quest requites.
While 'neath thy lofty "Points" wild gorges lie,
And far around the scorched plains are spread;
A fearful contrast to thy wood-crown'd head,
Which towers far above, towards the sky.
To Nature's lovers, joy'ls is to soon
Thy varied scenes, fair hill of Matheran!

J. NORMAN FAGAN.

Clarendon Hotel, Matheran, May 30.

THE QUESTION OF DISRATING ON BOARD SHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having read in the *Bombay Gazette Summary* of May 31st an account of the trial between Captain McIntyre, of the ship Simla, and the 3rd officer and others of the crew, in which the 3rd officer, boatswain, steward, and cook were sentenced to 14 days' hard labour for refusing to work in port after being degraded from their original rating, as a lower of justice, I beg to suggest the desirability of having such cases tried before a Magistrate, who has some knowledge of ships and the customs on board of them.

In the first place it is a question whether the master of a merchant ship has the power to make an officer holding a Board of Trade certificate of competency work as an A. B. even while at sea. But, however that may be, it appears in the present instance that all the prisoners did was to refuse duty by disobeying the master's orders whilst at sea and by submitting quietly to their disrating. But on arrival in a port where the master could easily obtain efficient substitutes, still insisted that the four so-called incompetent members of his crew should work in an inferior capacity; for refusing to do so they obtained 14 days' imprisonment. This to me appears like a farce played in the name of justice. It would be more in accordance with the spirit of the law if the master were to enter into an agreement with his crew in which for certain pay they bind themselves to perform their duties in their several capacities; if he reduces them to an inferior grade, is he not the first to alter the terms of the agreement? Secondly, by what authority can a shipmaster set aside the certificate granted by the Board of Trade, whose certificate alone empowers him to command a ship?

It is generally admitted that the shipmaster's power is almost absolute whilst at sea; and it is evident that for the protection of life and property it must be so; but is this power to extend over the whole voyage both in harbour and at sea? In other words, has a subordinate officer no redress whatever from the oppression, or it may be the malice, of his commander?

It appears that Captain McIntyre does not deny that he has reduced officers from their rating in various ships which in he has commanded. Either Captain McIntyre must be a singularly unfortunate man or singularly wanting in tact.

One constantly hears of the incompetence of officers in the merchant service; but very little is said about incompetent masters. Do not such exist in our mercantile marine? Captain Dick, of the ship Lilian, was asked by the sitting Magistrate whether it was customary in merchant ships to disrate members of the crew, and said that he himself had occasion to do so, and mentioned an instance in which the chief officer had been disrated, and obliged to work as a seaman. This might be in a case of repeated drunkenness or wilful negligence. But even according to Dana's "Seaman's Manual," a work written before the Board of Trade examinations were established, a chief officer should not be disrated for anything short of "*repeated*" acts of negligence or drunkenness. Do men of respectable parentage and good education expend their time and pay fees to the Board of Trade for nothing, I would ask? and what is the value of a certificate which can be set aside at the caprice of any shipmaster?

Why not let cases of this sort be tried before nautical men, and then we shall find out who is incompetent, the master or his officers, and shall not have to read such a sentence as the following, that the Magistrate called a shipmaster "to testify as to the practice in the mercantile marine in such cases."

AN OFFICER OF THE BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE.

The time was, and that not so very long ago, when Sunday and its associations must have been positively loathsome to many a little child. Long tasks, wearisome services, all toys impounded, all play interdicted; who cannot recall those dreary days, when we sat in our Sunday suits, *looking* good, but *feeling* very bad and unconsciously learning lessons of formality and hypocrisy. What can be done to make Sunday a bright happy day? something to be looked forward to especially by the young, to be remembered in after years, for something more than dry tasks and dreary services? The experiment of the "Children's Service" which the Kurrachee Chaplain the Rev. Mr. Higgins, is endeavouring to establish as one feature of the religious training of the rising generation, was tried for the *first* time last Sunday afternoon. About 80 children were present; and an "office" was read drawn up, we understand, from one sanctioned by the "Church of England Sunday School Institute." It is proposed hereafter to train the children in singing the beautiful Litany in Hymns Ancient and Modern; but with an eclecticism which some might find it hard to understand. Mr. Higgins does not disdain to make use of some of Sankey and Moody's hymns, and "Hold the fort," which, we suppose, boys delight to sing on its first appearance) and "Come to the Saviour" were very fairly rendered. A short sermon followed.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

A DOMESTIC QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to ask you, through the medium of your journal, how far military rule extends in Middle Colaba? If beyond the Post Office? My reason for asking is, that yesterday morning between six and seven a.m., my servants were shaking some carpets on the heaps of stones lying between the two roads to the Fort and opposite my bungalow—they were some yards from the public road—and any dust they made could not possibly exceed or equal the continued dust daily made by the carting of stones. However, to the point. An individual from Upper Colaba, occupying the position of a gentleman, rode past, or rather up, at the time my servants were shaking the carpets, and ordered them in the most abusive manner to desist. This they did at once (for I watched the whole proceeding); but this did not satisfy him, for he stormed and raved, and threatened for some time, and then rode off saying he would bring the police. Kindly, Sir, inform me through your columns whether this person had the right to interfere as an outsider when the police, Municipality, and neighbours do not, especially as it was *not* on the public road. I don't dispute the rights of the police or the Municipality to interfere if they object. I only wanted to know had this resident of Upper Colaba the right? Of course he did not know whose carpets they were, but this is unimportant to the question.

A LADY LOOKER-ON.

Middle Colaba, May 30.

NATIVE ARMIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your article of the 28th May on the native armies of India, you state that Kattywar has 15,300 infantry, 4,000 cavalry, and 504 guns. The truth is Kattywar has less than 500 infantry, one squadron (50 or 60 men) of cavalry at Joonacurh, and, say, 20 or 30 field guns, of which, I daresay, 10 might fire half a score of rounds before breaking down. The 500 infantry are show soldiers; the squadron of cavalry is rather smart and well mounted; the guns are what I have described them to be. You must be including the police who are armed men and serve as escorts and guards. But I find the total police mounted and dismounted in Kattywar amounted last year to 5,602. There are doubtless many old guns lying about in old forts and here and there; but they are about as useful as the guns of the unfortunate ship Captain. If we reduce your 320,000 men in the same proportion as have your Kattywar army, we may find perhaps 100,000 as the total of the armies, including regular police, of India which is a biggish place. But if you count the armed men of the native states—that is, subjects who possess arms, we may count on two millions.

UT SUPRA.

*** Our figures were taken from that valuable authority, "Martin's Statesman's Year Book." There may be errors in them, but in the main they are correct.—*Ed. B.G.*

NEW LAWS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—What a weary life it must be to edit a newspaper in this country—constantly endeavouring to strike a spark of public opinion and for ever seeing it expire as soon as struck! No parliamentary debates to rouse the flagging energies of the dispirited editor. No public meetings to give expression to the mind of different sections of the community—few complaining correspondents to suggest subjects for leading articles.

Is it because the people live in such a happy state of contentment and repose that they have no fault to find with their beloved rulers? Or have the subordinates and representatives of a paternal Government been so carefully trained in carrying out the edicts of a gentle despotism that they have learned the art of making Her Majesty's Indian subjects bow without repining to all their whims and fancies?

What a wonderful organization is this Indian Government? An energetic young civilian in his onward career steps into an office of high authority for a few months. He fancies that he sees some defect in a Legislative enactment, drawn in his grandfather's time, by which Government lose a few rupees of revenue out of an immense total. He at once elaborates an entirely new system for the working of an important Code, and is approved by a not over-zealous superior who thinks it well for the credit of his department to show how clever they are. It passes through the local Government with a recommendation that the old Act should amended, according, remember, to the fancy of the original young civilian. A new Act is laid before the Legislative Council of the Supreme Government by the representative of the Local Government whence the idea emanated. It is printed and discussed. A few helpless individuals connected with the trade affected protest that the new Act will interfere with their immemorial customs, creating harsh and unnecessary restrictions. A civil reply comes back from Calcutta that it is not intended to do this or that; that every effort will be made to introduce the Act leniently; that it is only permissive—seductive word—and even if put in force that the effect will be less burdensome than the memorialists imagine, and so on. With this polite reply the Act is passed and printed in the *Government Gazette*, together with rules of the department concerned for its enforcement, or more probably those rules follow a month later with the intimation that the permission has been availed of.

The few humble individuals who had at first protested against the impracticable character of the Act before it became law apply to the young civilian, or, perhaps, his successor, to know how some difficulties are to be overcome in order that the rules may be complied with; but he knows nothing about the practical working of the trade. It is remarkable how obstacles can be overcome when people expect to make a profit. *There* is the law and he must enforce it. Would they be far wrong if they replied, *you made the Law?* and this is the velvet hand that rules the destinies of India.

Bombay, June 1. CRITIC.

BOMBAY.

Owing to the prevalence of fever amongst the bandsmen, the band of the 22nd Regiment N.I. will not play at the Apollo Bunder this evening.

Obstructing the Tramway Line.—A Mahomedan, named Fakeera Mahomed, was, on Saturday last, fined Rs. 15, or in default to three weeks' hard labour in the Common Jail, by Mr. W. Webb, for placing a stone in the track of the tramway line so as to obstruct the cars.

A Refractory Seaman.—Charles Quail, a seaman of the British ship C. A. Beleys, was on Saturday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to three weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which he is an articled seaman.

Gamblers.—Shaik Ahmed Mahomed Ally and five others were on Saturday last charged before Mr. W. Webb, with being found gaming in a public place. Upon the evidence adduced they were all adjudged guilty. Prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 being old offenders were fined Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 respectively, and the rest Rs. 5 each.

Illegal Possession of Property.—On Saturday last, a boatman was convicted by Mr. W. Webb of having in his possession one tin of oil, valued Rs. 10, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same. He was fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Fatal Accident.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of a labourer, who, on the 24th May last, was engaged with other labourers in breaking down a wall in the Chuckla, when suddenly a large portion of the wall struck the deceased on the head rendering him insensible. Deceased was at once removed to the above hospital were he died on Friday last. The verdict was one of accidental death.

Opening of the Poona Exhib

hand, were free to roam in search of evidence, the prisoners were shut up in custody and had no opportunity to go about and see what was being done against them.

The Magistrate rejoined that was scarcely a fair statement. If the prisoners had not been able to employ their own personal agency, they had still every opportunity of employing any agents they pleased.

Mr. Mehta said it was a thing easily conceived that people, who were in terror of the police, would not be willing to go about and work as agents for fear of being taken up on a charge of complicity in the riots or some other charge. The learned counsel was far from saying that such a thing was being done by the police; but people would be deterred by such a fear nevertheless, whereas the accused, if they were on bail, would be exempt from the fear of being taken up.

The Magistrate said if the terror of the police was so widespread, the prisoners should not be able to get any evidence at all: and they had better give up. Do you (Mr. Mehta) mean to say that they cannot get agents to collect evidence on their behalf?

Mr. Mehta replied that he did. One witness might easily be got up against the agents to say they were implicated in the riots; and then, their occupation was gone! The learned counsel would say that not only could the prisoners find no agents; but that their own relations were afraid to work on their behalf.

The Magistrate.—You are, I think, going too far. If they cannot get agents, they can get no witnesses.

Mr. Mehta said his Worship forgot that there was a distinction. The agents might fear to be taken up on some charge or other, whereas witnesses, regularly summoned, would be bound to speak the truth upon their oaths or on the strength of documents put into their hands; and they would be free from the terror of being taken up by the police.

The Magistrate.—I think we are on the question of bail.

Mr. Mehta submitted he had made out a case for the accused being admitted to bail. It was but fair that they should be free to see what the police were doing against them. Agents would not be sufficient for all purposes. There was no evidence to justify the detention of the last three prisoners, and really there was a very good case for all the accused being bailed.

Mr. Kallabhoy said the remarks of his learned friend would apply to all cases of an unbailable character, and would reduce the law to nothing. If it was a tenable proposition, it should apply to all cases, bailable or unbailable. Considering the gravity of the case, and the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code applicable to it, he must say that no case was made out for the release of the prisoners on bail.

Mr. Mehta, in reply, argued that none of the charges were unbailable. Taken at its worst, the charge amounted to inciting people to create a riot in the same way as a certain other riot had taken place, in which, however, no murder had been committed, but all that was done was that the judge's bungalow was attacked and the windows were broken. The offences came under the section rioting; and every one of them was bailable. The Court was, under the circumstances, bound to admit the accused to bail. It was not shown that a murder had been committed in the salt tax riot, or that violence was committed towards any official. The Code says that, in all bailable cases, the Court *shall* admit the accused to bail. All the sections about rioting—from 149 to 160—related to bailable offences. Assaulting or obstructing the police were bailable offences; and joining in an unlawful assembly, armed with a deadly weapon, was also a bailable offence. How, then, was it possible to say that the evidence, taken at its worst, established a non-bailable offence against the accused?

The Magistrate remarked that the first witness had said that, if a European was killed, the tax would be taken off.

Mr. Mehta.—The evidence comes only to this—beat them. It amounts at the worst to a demonstration.

The Magistrate.—But grievous hurt may have been caused.

Mr. Mehta.—I must ask your Honour to throw out of your mind everything connected with any other case. There is nothing in the four corners of the record of this case that such would have been the result.

The Magistrate.—One witness says "if a white man dies, the tax will be taken off." Here is a man who said "If you wish the tax to be taken off, beat." What does it come to?

Mr. Mehta.—The question is confined to what the accused is charged with.

The Magistrate.—I am bound to consider what their intention was. The people were very much excited—their feelings were wrought up.

Mr. Mehta said the accused advised the closing of the shops; and that his Worship was putting too strong a construction on such a slender foundation.

The Magistrate.—I said that the evidence of the first witness is very strong.

Mr. Mehta.—Your Honour will remember how he broke down. On his own evidence, he was guilty of having assisted false hoods.

The Magistrate.—The other witness is Narrotam Dharamdas: he entirely broke down and was an entirely unsatisfactory witness.

Mr. Mehta said there was one point which his Worship would remember. The witnesses said they were not asked by the accused to take part in the riots. Not one of the witnesses, who said they were incited, took part in the riot; and there was not a particle of evidence to show that the least result followed the incitement. Where, then, was the incitement and the part which the incited took in the riots?

The Magistrate said he found against the first three accused evidence of abetting an offence under section 333, that of inciting to cause grievous hurt to public servants. He therefore refused bail for them; but would admit the last three to bail in securities for Rs. 5,000 each.

The bail was tendered and accepted; and the accused were released.

At Mr. Mehta's request, the Magistrate agreed to send over the papers in the case to the Sessions Judge, Mr. G. M. Macpherson, in order that the learned counsel might apply to him to bail the first three accused. The Magistrate good naturedly informed Mr. Mehta that Mr. Macpherson was that day at Teethul; and that being indisposed, and it being vacation time, he was going that evening to Matheran for a few days; and that Mr. Mehta, if he thought it proper, might proceed to Teethul and make his application at once. He [Mr. Lely] therefore sent on the papers forthwith to the Sessions Judge.

The Mehta proceeded to Teethul with Mr. Vassonjee and others, but was unsuccessful in his application, which, the Sessions Judge said, might be renewed on his return from Matheran.

LATER in the day, a telegram came from the Police Superintendent from Surat, stating that the witnesses for the prosecution were ready and were coming to Bulsar. The Magistrate cancelled his former order; the prisoners and witnesses were warned in time not to leave Bulsar; and it was directed that the trial be resumed at Bulsar at half-past 10 o'clock to-morrow [Friday] forenoon.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE FEELING IN RUSSIA.

(Times' Correspondent.)

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 29.

PUBLIC opinion here is at present in such a chaotic state that it will hardly bear description of this ordinary kind, but we may, perhaps, obtain a tolerably clear conception of it by a rough analysis and an examination of the chief constituent elements.

First, there is the ultra-patriotic or defiant element. This is a survival from a former period. When the Turkish resistance suddenly collapsed and the Russian army advanced on Constantinople, there was naturally an outburst of patriotic enthusiasm, and the public hastily assumed that Russia had acquired the right and the power to solve the Eastern Question in any way that might seem good to her. I must do the Russians the justice to say that during that short period of enthusiastic rejoicing humanitarian and Slav interests were occupied the most prominent places in the public mind; but, on the other hand, it must be admitted that Slav and Russian interests were, to a certain extent, identified, and that purely Russian interests were by no means entirely forgotten. There was no thought of extensive territorial aggrandizement in Europe or of the acquisition of Constantinople; but it was hoped that "Czargrad" would be temporarily held by the Russian troops, that St. Sofia would be restored to the Orthodox Church, that independent Slavonic principalities would be created, that these principalities would in future be Russia's natural allies, and that Russia would obtain some material guarantee that no hostile fleet should ever enter the Black Sea. All this seemed but a moderate compensation for the enormous expenditure of blood and treasure and a logical consequence of the recent victories. As Europe had taken no active part in the struggle, it was assumed that she had no right to interfere in the conclusion of peace or the arrangements to be made with Turkey, and, accordingly, the proposal of an European Congress was received with a cry of indignation. If Prussia had been allowed to create an united Germany and Germany had been allowed to annex two French provinces in defiance of existing European treaties, why should Russia be hindered from making freely what terms she pleased with the Porte? Was Russia to be treated as a minor who had still need of tutors? To understand fully the meaning of these questions and the feelings which prompted them the reader must know that the Russians are conscious of being regarded in many quarters as not quite on a level with the more advanced European nations, and have consequently a curious susceptibility akin to that of people who have an uncertain, or not fully recognized, social position. The mention of a Congress awakened the susceptibility, and produced a large amount of foolish rhetoric which certainly did not tend to refute the supposed foreign insinuations about political unripeness. The country, it was said, would never submit to such a humiliation, and the diplomatists were soundly rated for having entertained such an idea. When it became known that the idea was likely to be realized there was much dissatisfaction, but some consolation was found in the assumption that Europe would accept accomplished facts and simply confirm the Treaty of San Stefano. Should any serious objections be offered, Russia would fall back on the principle of *beati possidentes* suggested by Prince Bismarck, and would, if necessary, openly defy Europe. No active interference, it was thought, need be feared, for Prince Bismarck would restrain Austria, while England, being completely isolated, would certainly not attempt independent action. Though many of these illusions have been dissipated during the last few weeks, the feelings which they excited still exist, and occasionally find expression.

Another important element in the complex subject under consideration is the feeling of hostility to England. From the beginning of the complications England has been regarded as the chief opponent of Slavonic emancipation. The British Cabinet are believed to have prevented a satisfactory amicable settlement of the question on the basis of the Berlin Memorandum; to have frustrated the efforts of Europe at the Conference of Constantinople by secretly inciting the Porte to resistance; to have supplied the Turks secretly with money, arms, and men; to have used all possible efforts to form an anti-Russian coalition; and to have done many other things which cannot be justified by international law or ordinary morality. Besides this, by her industrial and commercial superiority, England is Russia's most dangerous rival in the East, and at the same time she is regarded as the chief obstacle in the way of transforming the Black Sea into a Russian lake.

A third and almost equally important element is the hostility to Austria. This is a sentiment of old standing, which has its origin in the antagonism of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy to the Southern Slavs. Ever since Russia began to interfere actively in the relations between the Soltan and his Christian subjects, she has perceived that in this sphere of activity her chief opponent is Austria or, as Paskievitch coarsely expressed it, that "the road to Constantinople lies through Vienna." Now that ethnographical theories have come to influence foreign policy, and sympathy with persecuted Christians has been replaced by sympathy with the oppressed Slavs, the sentiment of hostility has increased, and Austria is considered by many people to be a more dangerous enemy to the Slavonic cause than Turkey herself. She does not massacre or persecute her Orthodox subjects, but she does what is, according to ethno-sentimental ideas, a great deal worse by denationalizing the Slavs and transforming them into Germans or Magyars. Besides this, she is thought to have acted towards Russia with fearful ingratitude and treachery. In 1849 the Emperor Nicholas saved the Hapsburg dynasty by suppressing the Hungarian insurrection, and Francis Joseph repaid this service at the beginning of the Crimean war by compelling the Russians to evacuate the Danubian principalities. After the formation of the Triple Alliance and the visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph to St. Petersburg there was a lull in the storm of anti-Austrian feeling, but it broke out afresh with new force when the Hungarians, began in 1876 to make Turcophil demonstrations, and it has been much intensified by the attitude which the Cabinet of Vienna has recently assumed.

The fourth element is the complex, changeable feeling towards Germany. The traditional antipathy between the Russians and the Germans was eclipsed, if not extinguished, during the recent war by the conviction that in any European complications which might arise Russia would have in the German Empire a faithful and all-powerful ally. The "honest German," being very different from the "treacherous Austrians," would gladly, it was believed, repay with interest the valuable services rendered them by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg during the war with France. This conviction was not destroyed by Prince Bismarck's famous declaration that he would not risk the bones of a single Pomeranian Grenadier for non-German interests. If the Iron Chancellor, it was argued, should desire peace, he could assure it, without employing Grenadiers, by the simple use of his voice and pen. Now, however, the illusion has been dispelled by recent events, and the prospective gratitude which dictated effusions about the noble character of the German people, and the equally noble policy of the Cabinet of Berlin, has been transformed into a feeling of an opposite kind, which finds expression in bitter jokes about "honest brokers" who fail at the very moment their services are required, and Platonic alliances which produce nothing but diplomatic civilities. Some people go even a little further, and suggest that in writing about the "honest broker" a mark of interrogation should be inserted after the word "honest."

A fifth element is Slavophil sentiment. Before the war there was a good deal of purely Slavonic patriotism, but now the feeling has become more complex. Russia must now defend the Slav cause, not only for the sake of the Slavs, but also in view of her own interests. Even if she could forget her material interests for the moment, her honour and moral dignity demand that the work which has been begun should not be undone or left unfinished.

A sixth element is disenchantment. Many bright hopes and seductive dreams have been rudely shattered by cruel reality during the last 12 months. The war was declared exactly a year ago, and it must now be a painful thing to recall what was said and written at that time. Young, generous Russia was about to accomplish a work which old decrepit Europe had shrunk from undertaking, and a new era of European history was about to be inaugurated. The Turks were to be driven into Asia, the cross was again to be raised on St. Sofia, the long-oppressed Slavs were to be for ever emancipated, and Eastern Europe, under the influence of free institutions was to blossom like the rose. Strange to say, all this was to be effected by a military promenade through Roumania and Bulgaria to the banks of the Golden Horn. Having finished the great work the army would return home covered with glory, and Russia would justly feel that she had acquired, by her energy and disinterestedness, a strong claim to the admiration and gratitude of mankind. The contrast between these expectations and the present state of things need not be dwelt upon; but I may remark that the disenchantment has produced in some people a very decided anti-Slav feeling as exaggerated as the former Slavophil enthusiasm.

Lastly, there is a certain amount of sound political wisdom—unfortunately, not so abundant or powerful as could be wished. While most people are animated by passion or sentimental considerations, a few see things with the eye of reason, and appreciate justly the position of affairs. It is scarcely necessary to add that these few take a very gloomy view of the situation.

Such are, as it seems to me, the principal elements of what may be called by courtesy Russian public opinion at the present moment. It would, perhaps, be more accurate to term it public passion, for the emotional are more numerous and prominent than the rational elements.

BERLIN INSPIRED ORGANS.

(From an occasional correspondent of the Times.)

WILL you permit a casual observer to offer a desultory remark or two upon the inspired organs of Berlin? Their effusions having lately attracted attention, the subject, perhaps, had better be placed cursorily before your readers.

Prince Bismarck is known to have the unlimited command of several metropolitan newspapers, some official and acknowledged, others unofficial and unacknowledged, but all of them equally deriving their one from the great Primer. To guard against misconstruction, let it be clearly understood that the organs coming under the latter category are not necessarily dependent upon the Prince's country. They are, on the contrary, the property of private individuals eager to oblige the Prince, and anxious to build up a political future for themselves with a profusion of printer's ink. Yet as none of these papers have a sufficient party to back them, or a public to subscribe and advertise in them, their serving as a mouthpiece to the leading Minister is their sole *raison d'etre*

Since the first hint of an Oriental complication these printed sheets have been according the action of Russia. They began by professing belief in the disinterestedness of the Russian Court. They went on and positively encouraged war for the suffering Slav and Greek They denounced every Turk as a monster, condoled with every Bulgarian as a martyr, and hailed the Grand Duke Nicholas as Godfrey de Bouillon, the glorious liberator of Jerusalem. As the war developed, they cipher represented Russian victory as close at hand, or, if events were too strong for them, punished the Porte by an extra dose of vituperation and abuse. While pursuing the one-sided course, they, it is true, every now and then had a word to say on the other side. But their pervading bias was far too openly displayed for any one to mistake these rare admissions as a tribute offered to truth.

To oblige Russia by noisy applause was not enough for these energetic writers: they must needs acquit themselves of the whole duty of man and inspired journalist and censure England. England, the champion of Mahomedanism; England, the advocate of Christian slavery in the East; England, the gasconading proprietor of a handful of tin soldiers—such were style and title bestowed upon the British nation and Cabinet by the literary mannikins of the German Chancellor. That the independent newspapers in Germany, with a very few exceptions, took the opposite view had nothing in it to shake the imperturbable confidence of those whose inspirations came from on high.

First fiddle in this brazen symphony was played by a gazette known as the *Nord-Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*. Alike eccentric in its devotion to Russia and its hatred of England, and apparently incapable of using any but the tallest talk, the amusement British residents derived from its comical paper last winter has, I am told, proved a daily recreation. In the diurnal account of current events heading the sheet, Great Britain has been latterly subjected to periodical chastisement, recurring every 24 hours with pitiless regularity. But when, as in the remorseless practice two or three times a week, the St. Petersburg Correspondent takes up the cudgels, the infliction is so fearfully aggravated that the shuddering reader witnessing these repeated *auto da fés* cannot help wondering why has been annihilated so often should require to be knocked over again.

The attitude recently assumed by England has brought Berlin semi officialism to a climax. It having been reported a few days ago that England might have occasion to send a fleet to the Baltic to blockade the northern shores of her possible adversary, the *Nord-Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* thought it appropriate to put the finishing touch to its many previous amenities and menace England with war. In the Baltic, we were told in delicately allusive phraseology, there were "many hitherto neutral interests" which England would do well to consider. It behoved the London Cabinet to respect the interest of certain States "with which England had been hitherto at peace." Possibly the recent visit of the King of Sweden to the Court of Berlin and the journey of Field-Marshal Moltke to Copenhagen had something to do with measures to be adopted against the realisation of British naval designs. The two "hitherto" cunningly inserted into these friendly cautions could not but be noticed, and, it appears, elicited remark. At least, the day following *Die Post*, in an exculpatory *entrefilet*, which could not have been more positive had it been signed by the Foreign Office itself, announced "that there was nothing in the actual relations between Germany and England to justify the remarks of its contemporary." At the same time, the *Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, in reply to the French journals animadverting upon the tone of its St. Petersburg correspondence, begged to explain that these letters did not reflect the editor's view, but were only intended to epitomize the thought prevailing in other spheres. The book has been overstrung, and it was only necessary to put into position again. Yet were this any doubt as to the deliberate intent of the attack, proof would be supplied by the semi-official Berlin correspondent of a well-known Vienna organ accompanying the flourish of the *Nord-Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* with a sustained *fortissimo* upon the necessity of continued political antagonism between Germany and England.

What does all this mean? Can the German Government wish to provoke England? Can they wantonly desire to make an enemy of Great Britain, when they have so many unavoidable adversaries on the Continent already? Can they harbour any such preposterous ideas, seeing that the German Press and people seem to be almost unanimous in their condemnation of Russian policy? Or, peradventure, does Prince Bismarck aim at deserving Russia's friendship at all risks, impelled thereto by a conviction that his official services will be requited in whatever troubles may befall his country?

The reply to the last question includes the answer to the preceding ones. In his speeches upon Oriental affairs Prince Bismarck has repeatedly alluded to the bi-fariousness felt in Russia towards Germany by persons likely to attain to power some day. Hence he can have no wish to oblige Russia beyond what present interests dictate. These interests are very well understood everywhere, and it may be presumed, in Russia likewise. The French bill not having been settled yet, the Prince reasonably objects to running up an account in Russia too. Again, as he looks upon Russia as a friend who might any day become an enemy, he has probably nothing to gain by against her turning her attention to other objects. All this is perfectly intelligible. Why, then, overstate the case and advertise an attachment which Germany cannot afford to feel? Why try and persuade the Russians that they are beloved when they are conscious they do not reciprocate the affection? Are the Russians likely to swallow any "soft sawder" of the sort? Will not the cunning diplomatists of St. Petersburg smile rather at these reiterated assurances of sentiment denied by policy? And will not their smiles be occasionally replaced by a frown on remembering that Prince Bismarck reserves to himself the right to regard the Paris Treaty as legal until a new common arrangement is substituted?

The fact is, Prince Bismarck has lately revelled in extreme language, not only in his Press, but also in his personal utterances. He has one day described Russia as the safest, nay as the only safe, ally of Germany, to allude on another occasion to the contingency of her changing colour. He has spoken of the Oriental complication as absolutely insignificant, and, again looked forward to universal war as a possible result. In matters of domestic import he, a few months ago, invited the Liberals to join the cabinet, only to treat them as national enemies when no agreement was effected. And all these impulsive changes have been seconded by his journalists with a fierceness and an intense delight in extravagant verbiage which strike one as almost incomprehensible. Protests against these peculiar proceedings have been lately of frequent occurrence in the German Press. If Germany is not exempt, England cannot expect to go scot-free; and when Jupiter shows a predilection for thundering, his vocal satellites, having to join in chorus, must be pardoned for oakling.

THE French journal *Le Pelerin* thus describes the arrival of Pius IX. in Paradise:—"On entering he received from the Immaculate Virgin Mary a crown, as a reward for the crown which he had given her on earth. St. Joseph, whom he had made patron of the Church, did not fail to shake hands with him warmly, and to express his thanks. St. Peter, on seeing him, opened the door at once. Hilarius, Francis of Sales, and Alfonso of Liguori, the three doctors of the Church, proclaimed by him, glorified him. Then the deeds of his pontificate. Fifty-two saints and 26 beatified ones, who owe him their present positions entertained himwith a sweet concert." The French paper continues the account far beyond the above, but does not give the source of its information, which is a pity.

EVE AT THE OPERA.—A woman, supposed to be a lady, appeared in a box on the grand tier at the Opera one night last week habited in a style which ought to be reprobated by English public opinion and gibbeted by the press. The dress to which we refer was hollowed *face et nugue* with two traingular wedges, whereof the apex of that in front was the waist that *au dervière* the small of the back. Sleeves being entirely dispensed with, the effect to those in the stalls was that of a woman almost nude, whilst as if to render shamelessness doubly shameless the lady in question wore neither ornaments nor jewels. There was no fillet, no necklet, not even a lockt to dispel the statuesque illusion, and the spectacle suggested Eve, the Eve of Haydn's voluptuous music, yet apparently without her innocence.—*Whitehall Review.*

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IN A SHOP-WINDOW.

I was walking, dull and dawdley, down the street that's called South Audley,
When a stationer's shop-window for a moment made me stay;
And my eyelids opened widely as I gazed upon it idly,
With its very interesting photographical display.

There were actresses a few there, and bishops one or two there,
And reviewers and princesses in profusion might be seen.
There was Sourgeon and Kenaly, Mr. Irving, Disraeli,
And Midhat Pasha staring at her Majesty the Queen—

Midst a bevy of fine ladies, one—most charming—Lady Gladys
(Who, the fashionable papers tell me, soon will be a bride);
And I never saw a better one of Mrs. Murricts,
And low by Lady Ormonde, with her husband by her side.

There was Lady Galloway there, and Lady Castlereagh there,
And a portrait I could gaze upon from noontide until noon.
And Gladstone (just the face of) and Westminster (his Grace of),
And a cabinet in fancy-dress of Mrs. A. Sassoon.

Mrs. Langtry looking charming with a cap that's quite alarming.
In which a single feather most fantastically cocks;
And pretty Mrs. West too, so wonderfully dressed too,
In seven different attitudes and seven different frocks.

Then I asked their prices shyly, and searched my pockets slyly,
Feeling doubtful if sufficient ready-money I had got;
But the shopman said, 'We're willing to sell them each a shilling,
With a very great reduction, if you'd like to take a lot.'
—*The World.*

ALTERATIONS and changes made in any work of standard utility, so as to fit it for the purposes of modern requirements, simply enchance the value of the work so treated, and prove also that the principles upon which the original was founded have been proved by trial to be correct and sound. When Cramer's Pianoforte "Studies" were first set forth to the world, now more than half a century since, they were welcomed, to use the words of Mr. Panet, "as in reality a comprehensive school in themselves of all that was purest, most genuine, and solid in the qualities which the art of pianoforte playing had attained up to the time." Edition after edition appeared, and was consumed, and until a short time ago the "Studies" were considered as supplying the needful essentials towards the acquirement of a classical and a correct style of playing, and a mastery over the elaborations of technical difficulties. "Get through your five-finger exercises thoroughly well, and then study Cramer, after which you are qualified to become a pianist," was the form of expression made use of by the past generation of teachers, with a substratum of truth arising from experience. When the influence of what has not inaptly been called "the firework race of pianoforte players" became paramount, the formulas of the old school were disregarded, supplanted by the prescriptions of empirics who were ready "for a consideration" to point out the entrance to the royal road to the fashionable fancy fair. Time has shown the worthlessness of these superficial acquirements, and has effected such a revolution, that a return to the old paths as being the safest, and after all perhaps the best, was inevitable, because bringing most lasting satisfaction. In anticipation of this return, Mr. Panez is ready: he has with a new and valuable edition of the work which in days gone by had served as the groundwork for the formation of a school of players having few respresentatives in modern times, a school presided over by one whom even the great Beethoven "preferred to all others," one whose written "Studies" he considered "as the basis for a correct and artistic playing."—*Musical Record.*

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